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1 JULY 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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BENIN

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH WADB--Cotonou, 2 Jun (AFP)--Benin Monday signed loan agreements worth 6.9 million dollars with the West African Development Bank (WADB), it was announced here. The agreements, signed by Foreign Minister Hospice Antonio and WADB president Abou Bakar Baba-Moussa, will cover loans to rehabilitate 1,000 km (600 miles) roads and develop the poultry industry in Benin, an official statement said. /Text/ /Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 2 Jun 86 AB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/1946

BRIEFS

BALANCED BUDGET APPROVED--The cabinet met yesterday at Unity Palace at 1100 under the chairmanship of Paul Biya, president of the republic. The head of state approved the 1986-87 budget. The balanced budget amounts to 80 billion CFA francs, composed of 460 billion CFA francs for the recurrent budget and 340 billion CFA francs for investment budget. The president of republic urged all public managers and accountants to demonstrate the greatest rigor in the management of public finances. He advised them to avoid unproductive and wasteful spending of the human and natural resources placed at their disposal. /Excerpts/ /Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Jun 86 AB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/1946

LIBERIA

DOE REJECTS OPPOSITION PROPOSALS AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 May 86 pp 1, 5, 6

[Text]

The Liberian Government has rejected as unconstitutional, proposals made by the opposition leaders at a recent all-party conference, prominent among which were the calls for fresh general elections and the setting up of a transitional body styled the "Provisional Council of Administration (PCA)."

President Samuel Kanyon Doe, who made the disclosure yesterday when he addressed the National Legislature, said the proposals were rejected because they "tended to contravene" the constitution of Liberia.

The proposals were made May 5 when Dr. Doe, who is Standard Bearer of the Ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) met with leaders of the Unity Party (UP), the Liberia Action Party (LAP) and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) to discuss issues of national concern.

According to the Liberian Leader, the opposition parties also proposed that the re-elections be "observed freely by local and international agencies, including the Liberia Council of Churches, the National Bar Association, the United Nations, Amnesty International, World Council of Churches and the International Press Institute.

Dr. Doe said his political rivals recommended that the provisional Council of Administration be the "highest policy making body of the nation" and that its membership, not to exceed 26, be selected on a geographic basis by the various political parties and with the military acting jointly.

President Doe further said that in their statement the opposition leaders said the PCA leadership, comprise a chairman, head of state, president, principal administrator, should be elected by its members.

Dr. Doe told the Legislators that these were matters, which in his "government's opinion, have profound implications for efforts to forge ahead with the attainment of the goals of unity, reconciliation and peace in this country."

Dr. Doe then recalled that following the announcement of the October 15, general elections results, he appealed to all political parties who contested the elections to join him in forming a government of national unity."

He said, "since that time," government "has exerted tremendous efforts and sounded repeated calls to all Liberians to ensure that peace and reconciliation are

achieved in our land."

Dr. Doe then said that government's constant appeal and willingness for dialogue and reconciliation "in the supreme interest of this nation should not be considered a sign of weakness."

The President observed that the recent attitude on the part of opposition party leaders "would appear to create some difficulties in good faith" adding, "government cannot certainly subscribe to actions which continually tend to undermine the constitution of our nation."

Dr. Doe informed the Legislators that following the May 5 meeting of political parties under the auspices of the Liberia Council of Churches, members led by Dr. Edward B. Kesselly, withdrew their statement read at the meeting, and agreed that said statement would not be released to the press.

"Regrettably, and in violation of the agreement reached, the paper which was read by Dr. Jabaru Carlon and not Mr. Kpolleh as reported by the media, was released to the press," Dr. Doe said.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1948

LIBERIA

DOE APPOINTS SIX NEW FINANCE OFFICERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The President, Dr. Samuel Kanyon Doe yesterday made six appointments in government with the consent of the senate.

They are Mr. John Wood, deputy minister for expenditures and debt management; Mr. Johnny Gaye, deputy minister for revenue; Mr. James Wuren, controller; Mrs. Christian Harmon; special assistant/assistant minister, Mr. Sayon Brown, disbursing officer, all at the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Urias Nelson, director, National Food Assistant Agency.

In separate letters of appointment, Dr. Doe charged the officials to demonstrate a high sense of commitment to duty and work assiduously in achieving the development objectives of government and in seeking the welfare of the Liberian people.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1938

ARMED FORCES URGED TO REMAIN LOYAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Members of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), have been urged to remain "law-abiding and loyal to constituted authorities at all times".

The call was made over the weekend by Maj. General Kpenkpah Y. Konah, deputy chief-of-staff, when he commissioned 30 officers of "the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit" (SATU), to various ranks ranging from First-Lieutenant to full Colonel on behalf of AFL Chief of Staff Lt. General Henry S. Dubar at the Ministry of National Defense.

General Konah also admonished the officers "to uphold and defend the interest of the state at all cost".

Responding on behalf of himself and his colleagues, Col. Isaac J. Dorbor commander of the unit, asked Gen. Konah to convey their thanks and appreciation to the Commander-In-Chief and President of Liberia, Dr. Samuel K. Doe, the Minister of National Defense, Maj. Gen. Gray D. Allison, and Chief-Of-Staff Henry S. Dubar for their preferment and for the confidence reposed in them.

Col. Dorbor said they were prepared to protect the nation "with their lives"

The ceremony was witnessed by top brass of the military, relatives and friends of the honorees. -- LINA

/12828
CSO: 3400/1938

LIBERIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONDEMNS GRAND COALITION STATEMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Members of the House of Representatives Wednesday met in session to "consider" the report of the House Special Ad Hoc Committee set up recently by Speaker Samuel D. Hill to peruse the "Statement on Reconciliation" published by the self-styled Grand Coalition early this month.

The statement which appeared in local newspapers, was the subject of an address to the National Legislature in joint assembly last week by President Samuel K. Doe.

A Capitol release issued here yesterday said after lengthy deliberation on the report, the body observed that the so-called Grand Coalition, in its statement, "diabolically and unscrupulously" charged the Government of Liberia of several "infamous crimes" designed purposely to bring into disrepute the good image which the present administration has continued to build for itself and for the country as a whole.

The body, the release continued, then took serious exception to the false charges, and agreed that the self-styled Grand Coalition's statement is, in its entirety, "violative both of the Constitution and Statutory Laws of the Republic of Liberia."

The legislators moreover agreed that because the Supreme Court of Liberia is currently determining the "legality" or "illegality" of the existence and functions of the so-called Grand Coalition, the House would defer any action against it or its constituent political parties, adding, "any position taken by the Legislature at this time would render the pending case prejudicial."

However, the body fully agreed, by joint resolution of both Houses of the National Legislature, to express votes of confidence in the Doe administration in view of the progress which the government has made in tackling the country's many economic, social, and political problems since the Second Republic was ushered in on January 6, 1986. -- LINA

/12828
CSO: 3400/1938

JUSTICE MINISTER WARNS DETRACTORS AGAINST DESTABILIZATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] Government will not yield to threats of violence or intimidation to satisfy the whims of unscrupulous individuals" bent on undermining the stability of the state, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott warned last Friday.

He said those caught inciting the public to anarchy will face the consequences because, according to him, "we will not sit by and allow anti-government elements to trample upon the rights of peaceful citizens just to satisfy their selfish emotions".

Minister Scott was commenting on reports that one of the state prosecutors in the just ended treason trial, Counsellor Nelson Broderick, was assaulted following the rendering of a split verdict by the 12-man jury last Friday.

The trial involving defendants James Holder, Robert Philips and Anthony Macquee, is to be re-heard at a later date because of the failure of the jurors to reach a unanimous verdict. Nine of them said the accused were not guilty while, three others contended that the men should be convicted for assisting in an attempt to overthrow the government last November 12.

Minister Scott told the NEW LIBERIAN in an interview that the Justice Ministry will do everything legally possible to stop "anti-government" elements from incensing the public to unrest.

Solicitor-General Mcdonald Krakue who was also present, told this paper that the unruly behaviour of spectators in court and afterwards was a very disturbing situation.

Counsellor Krakue, who was also present for the verdict, emphasized however that threats and harassment will strengthen rather than deter the state from vigorously prosecuting those who wilfully commit crimes.

When contacted, Counsellor Broderick confirmed that he is receiving treatment for wounds he sustained as a result of the assault on him.

He, however, said that although he knew his attackers, he had no intention of taking legal action against them.

Meanwhile, the government has provided police protection for Counsellor Broderick, according to Justice Minister Scott.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1948

INADEQUATE MARKETING FACILITIES HAMPERING FOOD PRODUCTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 May 86 pp 3, 6

[Article by Joseph Teh]

[Text]

Agriculture Minister Scott G. Toweh yesterday told the Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture that the absence of marketing institutions to buy local produce has made it difficult to achieve the food-sufficiency goals of government.

He said it would require an estimated $5 million annually to buy local food stuffs produced by farmers, and added that in the absence of viable buying and marketing institutions, farmers find it discouraging to produce more food to feed the nation.

The agriculture boss however did not clarify the rold of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) which was mainly established by government to buy and market local agricultural produce.

Quoting statistics, Mr. Toweh said in 1984 about $428m was spent on food importation alone, an amount which is almost the size of this fiscal year's budget.

He argued that most of the imported food stuffs can be produced here, singling out rice cereal and pig feet, which the nation spent $11 million dollars to import in 1984.

Mr. Toweh, accompanied by two of his principal assistants, further told the committee that government cannot stop the importation of food because there is no adequate facilities to store produce while awaiting marketing.

Summing up the administration's agricultural goals, Minister Toweh said the launching of the Green Revolution was timely and appropriate. But he spoke of the urgent need to have more money in order to be able to buy the produce of local farmers.

He told the legislative body, under the chairmanship of Bong County Senator Manyu Kamara, that a draft report on the modality of the Green Revolution is being prepared by a seven-man committee, after which it will be submitted to over fifty agricultural development related institutions during a one week workshop scheduled for early next month.

The report, which is the result of research and a nationwide tour undertaken by the minister to seven counties and two statutory districts, considers and examines "Operation Production" initiated by the Tubman administration in the sixties, the "Self-sufficiency in Food Production" of the Tolbert era and the "Communal Farming" of the PRC government.

It analyzed the failures of these policies, while seeking actions that would prevent possible re-occurrence of past mistakes.

Mr. Toweh also disclosed, that in compliance with President

Doe's mandate, about 250 agricultural graduates will be employed to farming on a large scale while small and medium farms development will be encouraged.

"The people are no longer interested in government farming," he said, adding that the present method of approach to the Green Revolution is widely accepted.

On the issue of where a green crop can be grown in Liberia he said, the lack of a soil map has made it difficult to determine where rice or eddoes could be grown.

It will cost $2m to produce a soil map, which requires about seven years.

On the difficulty of farmers getting loans from the agricultural bank, Minister Toweh noted that honesty and sincerity were lacking among Liberians. Farmers are said to be owing ACDB $9m, while other loans stand at $2.7m.

The failure of borrowers to repay creates an embarrassing situation for the bank and customers, he noted.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1948

MOZAMBIQUE

RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL REPORTED DETERIORATING

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 10 May 86 p 24

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho]

[Text] Maputo--The possible appointment of the Mozambican ambassador in Madrid to head the Mozambican diplomatic mission in Lisbon is one evidence of the deterioration which has come about in the relations between Mozambique and Portugal. Samora Machel is also considering entrusting the Lisbon post to his ambassador in Paris, as an alternative.

The delay in the resolution of the problem of establishing the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon on the part of the Portuguese authorities is said to be the result of this hesitation by Samora Machel.

"This is not a question of money," Samora Machel said a few days ago during a private talk of which we learned.

"It is a question of less importance to us," he added.

This is said to be one of the reasons the Mozambican ambassador has been absent from Lisbon for some time now. Joao Baptista Cosme will take office as governor of the province of Cabo Delgado.

Samora Machel has said in confidence that he does not want to appoint an ambassador to Lisbon too hastily.

The public statements of criticism involving his country have been multiplying and they culminated in the adoption of a joint position at the Luanda summit meeting by the five Portuguese-speaking countries.

The statement issued by the Portuguese government and published by EXPRESSO on 18 April is reported to have played a large part in the position adopted. The statement said: "The representatives of the rebel movements in Angola and Mozambique will be able to continue to engage in their propaganda work in Portugal, provided they are of Portuguese nationality."

Sources close to the office of the president had told EXPRESSO in Maputo that they were confident that the action by Prime Minister Cavaco Silva would put

an end to the activities of the representatives of the RENAMO in Lisbon. According to them, they had even obtained verbal assurance from the Portuguese prime minister himself, and they further stressed that this government statement was clearly in conflict with the opinion sought from the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Tepublic by the then minister of foreign affairs, Jaime Gama.

5157
CSO:3442/228

FINLAND RETAINS CONFIDENCE IN NACALA PORT PROJECT

Despite Delays, Disappointments

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 21 May 86 p 28

[Article by Heikki Alli: "Nacala's Containerport Is Year Overdue: Yet Finland's Most Important Foreign-Aid Project Will Not Remain 'White Elephant'"]

[Text] Nacala--The loading area of the containerport widens stone by stone as work continues on Finland's most important foreign-aid project, the Nacala harbor in the northern part of the country. If work moves into high gear this summer--or winter, actually, in the southern hemisphere--then the containerport may be finished by the end of next year, experts believe. The entire project is roughly a year behind, however.

The delay is largely due to the fact that the Finns were suddenly evacuated in March of last year when two grenades were fired in the vicinity of Nacala's "Finnish village."

The entire Finnish work crew and their families had been at full strength in Nacala just half a year when they were hauled out of Mozambique via Nampula and Maputo. Work came to a complete stop for half a year. The entire six-man Finnish work crew was not reunited in Nacala until last November.

Security Situation Improved

The evacuation from Nacala and the perilous nature of the foreign-aid project became the subject of scandal in Finland when it was publicly claimed that the Finns were courting mortal danger in Mozambique.

The security situation has now improved, but Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs will not, for example, permit Finnish families to go to Nacala. The Finns in Nacala are paid a monthly supplement of 1,500 markkas for working in a dangerous place, but officially it is called a "subsistence supplement."

The Finns in Nacala are somewhat amused by the talk about danger. "After all, we're here voluntarily," they say.

"There have been no incidents here since we arrived. Sometimes shots are heard from the forest and 'guerrillas' are seen on the road to the stone-crushing mill, which is located on the outskirts of the city and which is part of the project. But recently there was a considerable improvement in security when additional Mozambican soldiers were brought into the area," comments Juha Ruuskanen, Finnish boss of the Nacala project. He became the new leader of the project after the work interruption.

He points out that the project has also been delayed because it is very cumbersome to transport to Nacala the spare parts needed for Finnish machines. The parts must usually be fetched in Maputo, the capital city, which is a couple thousand kilometers from here. You can travel to Nampula, the center of the northern province, only in a small airplane or overland with a military escort.

Mozambican officials are clearly annoyed when they are asked about security problems. Security is guaranteed, they say. An outsider may nevertheless express amazement at how the so-called counterrevolutionary bands of robbers have become a problem here.

Resistance Movement Causes Trouble

At the edge of the small, sleepy city on a promontory which projects into the Indian Ocean there is a large air base alongside whose runway I spotted at least 40 MiG fighter planes from the air. They are not very useful, to be sure, in preventing the sabotage and terrorist attacks of the so-called Renamo resistance movement, which seeks to topple the Mozambican government with the help of South Africa.

Renamo general secretary Evo Fernandes, who resides temporarily in Portugal, told me a few weeks ago in Cascais, near Lisbon, that Renamo opposes the participation of Finns in Mozambique's foreign-aid projects. You could conclude from what he said that last year's incident was a kind of warning, even though the other foreigners who assist in work in the Nampula province have been left alone by Renamo.

Mozambican officials seem to have been offended by the Finns' sudden departure last year. The much larger French colony, which participates in the railroad project associated with the harbor, stayed in Nacala. But it is also true that grenades did not keep falling on the French section of the garden city.

Belief in Project

Although mostly just the dramatic side of the Nacala project has been publicly discussed in Finland, people in Mozambique seem to have a calm and hopeful attitude toward the project. Both Mozambicans and the Finns who work here share this view.

Despite the delays and defects, Finnish experts who just evaluated the Nacala project appear to have a similar opinion about implementation of the undertaking. It seems that improvement of the containerport will not turn into a so-called white elephant as long as additional funding necessary for the project is provided.

So far Finland has decided to invest approximately 55 million markkas in the project. Twelve million are a gift. Mozambique is investing about 48 million markkas. Up until now, Finnish money has been used in this way: nearly all the money goes into supplies obtained from Finland, into wage costs, and into other "homeward" items.

Machines for crushing stone and making concrete and other equipment acquired from Finland will remain in Mozambique when the project ends. The high-quality barracks built as lodgings for the Finns and the warehouse erected nearby will also stay with the machinery.

The usefulness of the small harbor area already completed is apparent. The new area can be used right now for containership traffic, says project leader Ruuskanen, smiling on the bench of the delightful sauna in the Finnish camp. Outside, the autumn evening in northern Mozambique has cooled all the way down to 20 degrees centigrade.

The Nacala harbor is considered one of the best on the east coast of Africa. Nature has been generous: it has hollowed out beforehand a long and swampy bay bottom which up to the shore remains 15 meters deep without dredging.

The harbor was originally founded by Portuguese landlords. The old structures were firmly designed and built, but a flat-bottomed terminal which handles merchandise rapidly is needed for modern containership traffic, says Ruuskanen.

Continuation Hoped For

The Nacala harbor and the railway which runs from it to the inland and to Malawi are Mozambique's most important foreign-aid projects together with the so-called Beira harbor and corridor, which goes to Zimbabwe, says S. Bath. Director of the Road and Waterway Construction Administration, he is responsible for the Nacala project from Mozambique's end. He assures us Mozambique is satisfied with the way work has progressed at Nacala.

He says the harbor and the railway will be finished at the same time despite the delays. After all, no one would rejoice over the containerport if there were no railway, nor would anyone take delight in the railway if there were no containerport. At any rate, Bath hopes that Finland will participate in the project even after the allocated funds have been used up.

Bath would like Finland to continue the project by taking part in expanding the harbor, in reorganizing harbor administration, and especially in training Mozambican personnel so that the harbor will quickly be able to handle an estimated 40,000 containers a year.

There has already been some training, but it has remained rather insignificant in practice. According to Finnish experts, only on paper have people been trained to operate the finished harbor, even though the durability or stability of what is to be constructed will depend precisely on training.

Namialo's Sleepy Railroad Station Waits for Start of Train Traffic

Namialo--A mangy dog who, in the midday heat, has settled in the shadow of the concrete platform sticky from old wagon grease is the only customer in the waiting room of the deserted station. The 4-year-old timetable whispers that a passenger train departs from Namialo in 5 minutes for the port city of Nacala. You don't hear any train, you don't see any passengers. The stationman is nodding off.

The heavy leaves in the caju-nut forest that begins at the edge of the small town and extends beyond the range of vision rest motionlessly. The midday rest hour has vanished: it is only a blur.

The small town--or better yet, village--of Namialo awakened to new prosperity a few years ago when work to improve Mozambique's second most important railway began, first in the direction of Nacala, which is located just under 100 kilometers from here, and later in the direction of Nampula, the center of Mozambique's most densely populated province.

Tracks Stolen

There has been no actual traffic on the line to Malawi in many years, as "outlaws" who seek to topple the Mozambican government stole kilometers of track. Even in other respects Mozambique has had more than enough problems keeping the deteriorated railway in operation.

A placard pasted on the wall of the Namialo station 2 years ago still promises amnesty to the "outlaws." A serial cartoon advises the misguided individuals to report to the proper authorities: "Save yourselves as long as you still can now that your masters, too, are opposing war."

By masters is meant South Africa, which in the so-called Nkomati agreement it reached with Mozambique more than 2 years ago promised to stop supporting the so-called resistance movement and attempting to subvert the Mozambican government.

Maybe the yellowed placard still attests to the Mozambican government's then prevailing credulity and straitened circumstances which led to the agreement. Since that time, the subversive efforts have only intensified.

Protective Guards

But the security situation in northern Mozambique has improved. Soldiers and semimilitary people's militiamen are seen everywhere alongside the repaired railroad, although the most efficient guards remain, of course, under cover farther off.

Sleepy Namialo perked up when more than a hundred Frenchmen and Portuguese and nearly a thousand Mozambicans started to lay track. Track which the Portuguese originally laid with compulsory Mozambican labor is now being repaired in a friendlier atmosphere of cooperation.

New track winds its way up the high plateau at a daily rate of just under a kilometer. Work has advanced to within 10 kilometers of Nacala.

One of the smooth-capped granite hills which typically dot the horizon in this region has already tottered: it was lowered more than 10 meters by blasting and pounded into a foundation for track.

Goal Is Self-Sufficiency

In light of Mozambique's critical situation with regard to the production and distribution of food, there has been an attempt to make the "Nordic aid brigade," to which the Finns who work on the Nacala port project belong, self-sufficient. The several-hundred-hectare cotton farm Fundia, abandoned by the Portuguese on the outskirts of Namialo, has recently been converted into a food-producing unit.

The sunflower fields sparkle. Nearby, hardy beans push up out of the reddish black earth. This region has not suffered from the drought which strangles parts of Mozambique farther south. The rainy season that is blessed here has just ended. The cane-walled storehouses are almost filled with corn.

This is the most important region in Mozambique for growing caju nuts. The cupola-crowned trees transplanted here from Brazil in bygone days by the Portuguese have covered the ground with thick forests. Extraordinary fruit the size of a fist from whose succulent belly the actual nut dangles can be picked by hand.

Since security improved, more people have moved to the region where the track is being laid. The region is densely dotted with clusters of the square, thatched, clay houses typical here.

The production of caju nuts, so important to Mozambique, is said to have doubled here to nearly 20,000 tons in a couple of years. The railroad is also important for transporting harvests of cotton and caju nuts. But more than anything else Mozambique expects to make a profit when Malawi starts to ship its products after the track is completely laid.

The goal will be dimly visible 2 years from now if Mozambique receives the funding it hopes for from France, Portugal, and Canada. All in all, roughly a billion markkas would be enough.

Agriculture Disrupted by Fighting

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 22 May 86 p 25

[Article by Heikki Alli: "Guerrilla Terror Focuses on Agriculture in Mozambique: Foodstuff Production Is Safest in Verdant Zones Surrounding Population Centers"]

[Text] Maputo--In bowls made of tin, the women of the farm pound hulled corn into mush beneath the cool and thin-trunked eucalyptus tree. The hulled grain is immediately tossed into a barrel-sized kettle for baking: all the workers on the machamba, or farm, will eat it for lunch.

Men and women wander in from nearby fields with hoes and harrows on their shoulders. The singing of little children is heard from behind the kindergarten's limestone walls.

This is the "April 7th cooperative farm" in Machava at the country's southernmost tip, in Maputo province which begins on the outskirts of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. This is a "zona verde," or verdant zone. These zones are areas of cultivation which were established by decree of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party on the perimeter of all large cities to produce food for both the workers on the machambas and the people in the cities.

Cultivation Protected

It seems that efficient and purposefully planned cultivation in present-day Mozambique will succeed only in the vicinity of population centers, because at least an adequate attempt has been made to protect them from the subversive attacks of various counterrevolutionaries or "outlaw gangs."

"Perhaps our machamba is at least some evidence that we ourselves are trying to do something about our country's troublesome situation. We are not just sitting around with outstretched hands begging for help," shyly explains Raimundo Nyampose, a young agronomist responsible for the farm's output, as I drive through the farm gate in the only available and air-conditioned car which I rented at Maputo's foreign-exchange shop.

Maybe this farm serves as a model example of what is being attempted in Mozambique. Yet it is clear that agricultural production will not succeed if there is always a shortage of supplies.

This year, for instance, the 16-hectare farm in Machava has managed to produce 1,200 kilograms of corn for the market as well as the grain and vegetables needed by its own people.

Meat Only for Children

In the concrete-walled pigsty, lean little porkers scatter in fright when we look at them. "We lack fodder. That's why the pigs are so scrawny," explains the foreman of the cooperative farm. "We are capable of selling only about 15 pigs a year in Maputo. On this farm, meat is given only to children," he continues.

Globular oranges shimmer on the sturdy boughs in a small citrus grove. At the edge of a vegetable patch is a water pump that draws vital fluid for onions and other things from an artificial pond at the side of the river.

As I glance at the farm's only water pump, it seems to me that nature is punishing this region out of spite. Here no one is suffering from drought now. On the contrary, a couple of years ago this entire district was inundated when a cyclone from the Indian Ocean wreaked havoc on the southern tip of Mozambique.

The storm and the flood washed away everything that had been built on the farm up until then. Before the storm, both this region and the adjacent provinces of Inhambane and Gaza were even more sorely afflicted by drought than now.

New Structures

The cooperative farm in Machava is a working example of the Frelimo Party's attempts to establish new kinds of structures in Mozambique, more than nine-tenths of whose population has traditionally eked out a living from the soil. The hundred or so families on this machamba have hung tough right from the outset.

"When we started 8 years ago, we received no pay for a couple of years," says Albertina Sinini, head of the women's section of the farm, as she soberly runs through the farm's history. "In those days, we got to eat what we ourselves produced," says the 50-year-old mother of nine children.

Now the farm manages to pay wages: everyone receives 2,000 meticals a month. The pay is the same for all. In the city, it would be impossible to support a family on that amount of money.

Surplus Goes Toward Increasing Output

Here the cooperative society tries unaided to achieve the absolute goal of the administrative board of the so-called verdant zones. There are no categorical orders, because no one can predict under the straitened circumstances how well or how poorly the goals will be met. If the farm produces a surplus over and beyond wages, it is not distributed among the members. Instead, a joint decision is made to acquire with the surplus something which could be used to increase output.

In the rural districts proper of Mozambique, the Frelimo agricultural policy has been unsuccessful. The so-called ruralization program has in practice stumbled due to lack of security. The cooperative activity of the "solidarity villages" founded after the Frelimo revolution is just in its initial stages.

Agriculture's attention is now focused primarily on support for private farmers, as the World Bank has urged elsewhere in Africa. In Mozambique, the World Bank has not even opened an office yet, even though Mozambique became a member nearly 2 years ago.

Food From Elsewhere

Agricultural output is reported to have increased only here and there. Maputo province has been able, at least, to produce more actual food than last year, but nevertheless it does not come close to meeting even the needs of the capital.

Mozambique still has to import much more food than it itself can produce. During practically the entire 11-year period of independence, the structure of agriculture has been in such a bind that domestically produced food is at least 50 percent more expensive than that purchased abroad.

Mozambique now needs almost half a million tons of emergency aid, primarily grain. Most of it is promised and nearly half has already been delivered, although distribution is cumbersome and sometimes impossible due to acts of sabotage.

The area of greatest distress extends from the Zambezi River in central Mozambique southward to the edge of Maputo province and into the provinces of Inhambane and Gaza.

Emergency Aid From European Community and United States

Most of the food aid comes from the United States and the European Community. The U.S. foreign-aid agency works in close cooperation with the emergency-relief institute of the Mozambican government.

A U.S. official who administers foreign aid--he seems quite familiar with Mozambican affairs--praises the Mozambican government for its cooperation and openness. He does not want his name mentioned and promptly points out that the willingness of "revolutionary Mozambique" to cooperate cannot be interpreted as a policy shift to the right or the left.

The American does not agree with the UN view that Mozambique is currently the most troublesome target of emergency relief in Africa. He nevertheless admits that here the effects of war and destitution are perhaps more intricately interwoven than anywhere else in Africa.

Carlos Cardoso, the knowledgeable and smooth-spoken director of the Mozambican news agency AIM, seems to be of the same opinion. "Our policy is to seek a balance between major interests," he says succinctly. "We know who's trying to undermine us, but we're attempting to preserve as much of our revolution as we can," says Cardoso. Referring to himself, he goes on to demand continuous disclosure of the errors that have been made on independent Mozambique's bumpy road.

It seems quite clear that the situation in Mozambique cannot improve until a decisive change takes place in the Republic of South Africa, its neighbor. The outlook for the future is summed up by a Swedish diplomat who has closely followed this country's development:

"It's no secret to anyone that the overthrow of the Mozambican government is possible only with South Africa's future help, whether it is knowingly provided by the South African government or whether it is delivered through channels organized by Portuguese who live in South Africa."

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CSO: 3617/142

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES OF NIASSA PROVINCE REPORTED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 7 May 86 p 11

[Text] The 500,000 inhabitants in the Mozambican province of Niassa are experiencing a state of chronic underdevelopment which threatens to continue forever. "I have been working in Lichinga for almost 2 years and the only thing I have had to eat thus far is corn meal with beans or potatoes with beans, without either oil or margarine or any other seasoning." The man who made this statement in the city of Lichinga is not an ordinary citizen, but a provincial director.

"In June I will be free of all this, since I have obtained a transfer to another province," he added.

Lichinga is the capital of Niassa, the Vila Cabral of the colonial era.

This province, the largest in area in Mozambique, has already been called the granary of the country by President Samora Machel himself, so great is its farm potential.

About 150 kilometers from Lichinga, the beginnings of a new city, which has been given the name Unango, will rise from the earth. This is the product of a generous but Utopian concept. Its pioneers will be neglected citizens and criminals sent there for a program of reeducation through work. They will be the pillars of the new town and its leaders.

Operation Production

In 1983, about 13,500 people came to Niassa within the context of Operation Production, but they were dispatched before proper care had been taken to establish conditions for their accommodation and development.

Wrested away from their native towns, where they lived a parasitic life, they found themselves in a vast forest without any idea what to do. Some died and others continued to live a marginal existence.

Some fled to join the RENAMO, while others, the majority, not even 6,000, found work, but not the work which was initially viewed as the means of their redemption.

This was all due to the lack of structural conditions, the establishment of which is the responsibility of the public authorities.

Niassa does not even have direct access to the sea or a reliable air link with the other provinces, since flights are frequently canceled for lack of fuel.

To reach the port of Nacala on the sea, one must travel by train. If the operational norms were fulfilled, there would be eight train trips per month, but this has not happened since 1984. The train made only eight trips in 1985.

Desperate Shortages

This year there have been two train trips, but a third train, which left Nampula on 26 March, had still not reached Lichinga on 28 April.

As a result of this irregularity, the state farm enterprises in Matama (900-hectare project), Unango (800 hectares) and the 400,000 hectare project have produced less than 50 percent of the planned totals. The shortage of products of first necessity such as rice, clothing, salt, soap, sugar, cooking oils and fuels is disastrous.

"Life in Lichinga is intolerable, particularly since 1984," a professional worker at the provincial hospital said.

The hospital has a gasoline quota of 200 liters until the next delivery, which is supposed to arrive by train.

A source at the Agricom (Farm Products Marketing Office) says that various products purchased from the people in 1985, with an estimated value of 31 million meticals (124 million escudos), are being held in the districts of Cuamba, Marrupa, Maua, Mecanhelas, and Sanga, due to the shortage of fuel and trucks, linked with the actions of the RENAMO.

"Due to the lack of fuel and spare parts and the actions of the resistance fighters, large quantities of goods including rice, cotton, sunflower seeds, castor beans and potatoes have been in storage since last year," this source added.

A number of other products are being held at the port of Nacala--clothing, soap, salt, sugar, radios, cooking oil and some items intended for farm marketing.

The people are not interested in making sales for money, because since money will not buy anything, they would rather exchange their goods for other products they need.

March For Peace

The Christians in the city of Maputo are planning a march for peace to be held on the 25th of this month, it was learned from an organizational source. The

organizers plan to have the believers who are members of the Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), including Catholics, participate in the march.

"We are seeking by this means to show the people of Mozambique and the whole world our anguished concern about the lack of peace in our country and in the rest of world," this same source said.

The march, which those responsible say will involve the participation of many Christians, will begin at the Maxaquene Khovo Church on Eduardo Mondlane Avenue and will proceed along Guerra Popular and 25 September avenues to the pavilion of the Sports Club, where a liturgical ceremony for peace will be held.

The sponsors of the march are planning to take steps to obtain the necessary government permission.

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MOZAMBIQUE

'UNPRODUCTIVE CITIZENS' TO BE SENT TO RURAL SECTOR

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 3 May 86 p 24

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho]

[Text] Maputo--Following the government reorganization last week and the changes introduced in the structure of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO, major shifts in Mozambican society, in the capital of the country above all, are expected.

The first measures which will have a heavy impact were announced by President Samora Machel at the gathering held in honor of 1 May, when he said that there are more than 200,000 unemployed persons in the city of Maputo alone. In the opinion of President Machel, all of these people are engaging in graft in order to survive, thus contributing to the aggravation of the already difficult conditions of life for the workers.

Machel further announced the launching of a project called Operation Production, the purpose of which will be to move unproductive citizens to farm development projects located in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane.

"They will not go to Niassa this time," the Mozambican leader said, referring to a noted campaign initiated in 1983 which, in the view of many, had negative results, both in terms of the methods used and the lack of staffing for the people transferred to the northern part of the country to engage in productive activities. To some extent abandoned to their fate, many of them perished, in the end, while others lived a marginal existence or even engaged in rebellion against the Mozambican state.

Figures in our possession indicate that of the some 13,500 people sent to the province of Niassa on a compulsory basis at that time, only about 6,000 succeeded in finding even a minimal framework allowing them to lead normal lives.

Samora Machel says now that there was no need to send people to the rich province of Niassa, which is regarded as the granary of Mozambique but where the people are currently experiencing a shortage of basic products, such as primary foodstuffs, soap, gasoline, etc.

The unemployed will now be sent to the valleys of the Umbeluzi, Matola, Incomati and Limpopo Rivers, where the agricultural potential is great.

However, all of this effort requires massive coordination, as well as the establishment of carefully adapted projects, so that what happened with Operation Production 3 years ago will not recur, representing a return to zero.

President Samora Machel also announced that the security authorities have already identified and arrested the individual and the network responsible for the explosion which destroyed an armored vehicle in the early morning hours of 21 April on Agostinho Neto Avenue, opposite the urban transport stop.

It is now known that the Citroen which was owned by a Portuguese citizen and contained enough explosives to wreck three adjacent buildings and put 43 persons who had been asleep in their homes to the hospital, came from South Africa and crossed the frontier about 10 am on the day preceding the incident.

Samora Machel further said that the individual responsible for the explosion would shortly be presented to the public to explain the nature and the mechanisms of this terrorist action and who those responsible, or its "sponsors," to use the word employed by the Mozambican president, were.

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CSO:3442/228

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE ANALYZED--The changes made recently in the FRELIMO and in the government of Mozambique have strengthened the ministries involved in the security apparatus (Interior, Defense, Security and Information), with individuals who are regarded as close to the group favoring a hard line in the struggle against the guerrillas being appointed to head them. Alberto Chipande, in the defense post, has seen his ministry strengthened by the appointment of three vice ministers and five secretaries of state, the majority of them veterans of the armed struggle. This is the case with Guideon Ndobe, Osvaldo Tazama, and the eternal chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Sebastiao Mabote. Minister of Security Sergio Vieira will continue to serve as vice minister of defense. The interior post is held by an "operational agent," Manuel Antonio, former governor of Manica, where he is thought to have taken "very positive" action against the guerrilla forces. The interior team was completed by the appointment of the ambassador in Moscow, Hipolito Patricio, to serve as vice minister. The information post was also given to an individual described as "hard-line," who was transferred directly from the Ministry of Interior, where he had duties involving control of the police forces. The establishment of a "war economy" seems to be the second feature which can be observed in this reorganization. Party control was strengthened by the appointment of Armando Guebuza, the number five man in the Political Bureau, to oversee the departments concerned with rural development. Mario Machungo, the planning specialist in Mozambique, and number 10 man in the Political Bureau, has also returned in force to supervise banking, finance and trade. He represents the ascendancy of the hard line over the major ministries where negotiations with international banks and foreign investments are concerned. There are those who link the appointment of these two "master controllers" with the visit President Machel paid to Moscow. In fact, since the Soviet Union continues to be the main trade partner of Mozambique, an increasing inability on the part of Mozambique to cover its payments, in view of the current levels of mining and agricultural production, has been seen. President Machel is thought to have attempted to make a goodwill gesture toward the Soviets. [Text] [Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 17 May 86 p 4] 5157

CSO:3442/228

BRIEFS

ENERGY TRADE UNION VICE PRESIDENCY--Nigeria has been elected one of the vice presidents of Trades Union International of Workers in Energy. The election took place at a conference in (Potzbanks) Czechoslovakia attended by delegates from 27 countries. A communique issued at the end of the meeting said the current economic recession in capitalist countries had serious repercussions for developing nations. It accused transnational corporations of being responsible for problems confronting workers. Delegates expressed support for activities to mark a day of struggle against paying foreign debts scheduled for 23 November this year. The Nigerian delegation to the conference was led by Mr (Tokai Shemang). [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 86 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/1974

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1 July 1986

MINI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE DISCUSSED

Luanda SADCC ENERGY IV in English 1986 pp 28-32

[Article by Maneno J. Katyega]

[Text]

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the company for which he works.

Tanzania has a rapidly growing population of approximately 22 million and is considered a leading nation in Africa in terms of its water resources. The country has access to the waters of the three largest lakes in Africa, namely Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa. It is part of the Afro-Asiatic Rift Valley and has mountainous terrain which includes the snow-capped Mt. Kilimanjaro (Figure 1). There are relatively favourable hydrological characteristics in much of the country, with a number of permanent and seasonal rivers. Therefore Tanzania has ambitious rural development goals including rural water supply, rural electrification and mass education. Tanzania is also one of the major recipients of economic aid in Africa in the energy sector.

This paper aims to provide a perspective on Tanzania's experience in mini hydro electric development. Major emphasis is placed on the barriers development in the country.

It is estimated that there are more than 75 mini hydro potential sites of up to 2 MW of installed capacity. Their total potential capacity is about 35 MW. The distribution of mini hydro resources is such that 77% of the sites have potential capacity of less than 1 MW, and 23% have potential capacity of between 1 and 2 MW. The national mini hydro electric generation inventory indicates that there are more than 20 plants operating. Their total installed capacity is about 4 MW, established between 1908 and 1983.

The barriers affecting mini hydro development are techno-economic and institutional. Techno-economic constraints appear quite proportionate. The main ones are: 1) unavailability of a local team of experts to design, construct and fabricate mini hydro equipment, 2) lack of enough engineering information on the rural areas, 3) low economic rates of return offered by mini hydro schemes, 4) their inability to attract much funding, and 5) lack of a rural energy policy. The study findings indicate that institutional issues are relatively few.

It is recommended that future techno-economic and institutional barriers be addressed by creating a team of local experts to carry out a rural electrification master-plan and policy for the country.

BACKGROUND

The major socio-economic objectives of mini hydro development (MHD) are viewed in terms of how locally available and affordable renewable energy sources can contribute to stimulating economic activity and raising rural living standards. Major problems exist with respect to population migration to the cities and environmental hazards arising out of the fuelwood crisis when rural populations are not provided with adequate alternatives. Thus many of the objectives of MHD appear

Table 1. *Identified Potential Mini Hydro Sites, MW, (a, b)*

Water Basin	0-0.010	0.011-1.0	1.01-2.0	Tot No	Tot Capacity
Mediterranean Sea	4	7	1	12	1.490
Indian Ocean (c)	6	18	7	31	13.364
Atlantic Ocean	1	2	4	7	7.310
Lake Rukwa	2	12	1	18	9.751
Lake Manyara	3	3	1	7	3.270
Other (d, e)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**16**	**42**	**17**	**75**	**35.185**

(a) Excludes existing mini hydro electric plants.
(b) A fair portion of potential sites of capacity less than 100 kW cannot easily be identified from the topographical maps.
(c) The survey small hydro potential sites of certain river basins has not yet been done.
(d) Lake Eyasi, Natron and Bahi depression.
(e) There are no significant perennial hydropower resources here.

social in nature, and are always difficult to express in quantifiable terms.

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals, through the recently created Department of Energy and Petroleum, is responsible for all major institutional, registration, rights and economic policy matters related to energy. Under this Ministry, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) operates as a state-owned utility, responsible for electric generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in all major centers of mainland Tanzania. Within TANESCO, the Directorate of Planning and Design is responsible for identification, planning, design and supervision of all power identification, planning, design and supervision of all power projects, including the rural electrification programme. Moreover, TANESCO is expected to operate as a commercial enterprise and generate an acceptable rate of return.

In isolated rural areas and where TANESCO does not operate, private diesel and mini hydro electric plants are run by missions, etc., under licence from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

The total hydro power potential in the country is estimated at about 4,000 MW and 20,000 GWh per annum. Approximately 35 MW consists of sites of up to 2 MW potential, i.e. mini hydro status [1,2,3]. (Table 1.) It is estimated that out of 75 identified sites, 13 have been investigated at pre-feasibility level, 7 at feasibility status and 2 are under construction. (Table 2) The distribution of these mini hydro plants in terms of head, discharge and geographical location in the country is documented in Tables 3 and 4. About 20 mini hydro plants with total installed capacity of roughly 4 MW* are currently in operation [4,5]. The distribution of ownership in terms of number of plants (installed capacity) is roughly 70% private, and 30% public, respectively. (Table 5) These figures reveal that only a small portion of our mini hydro resources have been developed. The main constraints which hamper future development of mini hydro electric potential in Tanzania are discussed below.

PLANNING STRATEGIES

A young nation like Tanzania may face immense technical and economic difficulties when trying to develop her mini hydro power resources. Various constraints are rooted in the socio-economic conditions of the rural population and in the country's technological base. Generally the basic problem facing rural people is energy in various forms, rather than merely electricity. Thus an end-use approach to rural energy planning is often congenial. The state of the art is engineering-economic decisions based on maximization of net social benefits from rural schemes which match appropriate

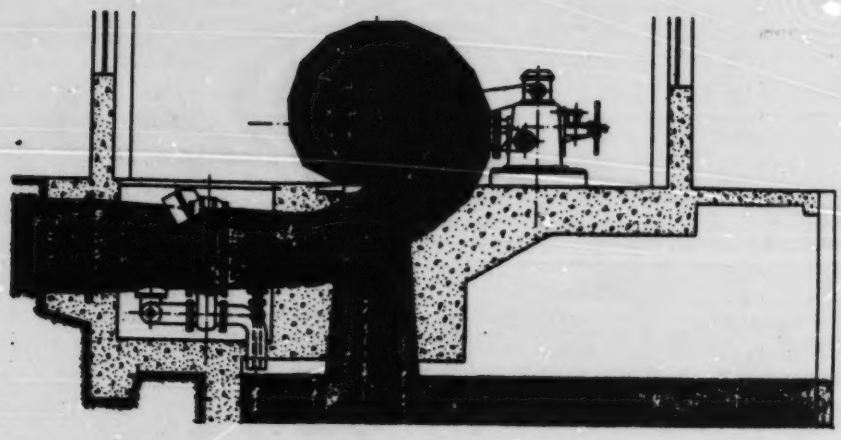

Table 2. *Status of Mini Hydro Power Development*

Water Basin	Identified	Pre-feasibility	Feasibility	Const. (a)
Mediterranean	5	6	1	—
Indian	23	2	4	2
Atlantic	5	1	1	—
Rukwa	15	2	1	—
Manyara	5	2	—	—
Total	53	13	7	2

(a) Under construction.

technology to needs, based on size, the people's socio-economic realities, and the geographical, topographical and climatological characteristics of the area.

General international practice often encourages the following planning strategies:

- Rural water supplies (and sometimes irrigation) can consider hand-pumps, windmills, supply by gravity or hydraulic ram ("hydram") before opting for diesel or electricity pumps.
- For motive power for saw mills, flour mills and cottage industries of capacity less than 5 kW, investigate the merits of horizontal shafts coupled to water wheels or windmills before considering water turbine/generator systems [6,7].
- Village dispensaries, lighting and domestic energy can opt for water wheels coupled to generators. Care must be exercised to select, among solar, wind and conventional/traditional technologies.
- For district townships, appropriate energy mixes should be painstakingly selected from amongst run of the river/low head mini hydro schemes, sub-transmission from the grid, and conventional/traditional fuels. Where multi-purpose demands for limited resources are conflicting, systems engineering techniques may be necessary.

Overall rural project (MHD) cost minimization can be achieved through the following:

- Proper feasibility studies, designs, fabrication of machinery and installation/construction which maximize utilization of locally available resources.
- Full participation of villagers on a self-help basis in various stages of project implementation.
- Foreign currency/untied economic aid prudently utilized to acquire necessary equipment not available locally.
- Existence of an effective local project management and operation team.

The indicated strategies can not easily be followed in Tanzania due to constraints appearing at (i) planning (ii) engineering, (iii) appraisal (iv) financing, and (v) project management levels.

Techno-Economic Constraints

First, at (national) *planning* level, the following appear the main obstacles:

— The number of ministries and public institutions working for varied rural interests, which make it rather difficult to coordinate planning work in order to minimize duplication of efforts and costs.

— The relative difficulties in establishing and integrating various rural development plans due to uncertainties of weather, policy etc.

— Insufficient information provided by the rural population.

— Difficulty in selecting village sites from among more than 8,000 on the mainland.

Second, at *engineering feasibility* level, some of the following appear common for rural schemes:

— Lack of enough detailed engineering information, instruments and personnel to carry out rural feasibility studies or select appropriate technology. The most serious shortcomings are in:

- detailed topographical, seismic, geological, soils hydrological, meteorological maps/aerial photographs and records;
- engineering instruments for studies, e.g. survey, geotechnical and hydrographic equipment;
- technicians, craftsmen and artisans in the villages to offer assistance; and
- demographic, economic and other supportive information.

— Lack of minimum engineering standards for design, operation, and energy management of rural electric systems.

— Difficulty in acquiring research information on rural technologies, construction and operation cost minimization techniques.

— Unavailability of local expertise to plan, design and fabricate various components of a mini hydro scheme.

— Lack of workshops at national or village level for fabricating various electromechanical equipment.

— Low level of national industrial base to support MHD.

— Prohibitive cost of rural electrification studies.*

— Site specificity of mini hydros. (Engineering-economic limitations reduce the proportion of sites suitable for rural electrification programmes.)

Third, at *technical economic appraisal* level, the following appear common to rural schemes:

— Lack of guidelines for project evaluation. Hence there are difficulties in carrying out social cost-benefit analysis.

— Lack of a team of experts with capacity to appraise MHD projects to a level to attract funding from commercial banks, including overseas institutions. Therefore, the nation is induced either to use its meager foreign resources for such studies or to seek bilateral assistance from friendly countries.**

— Lack of sufficient resources at village level to carry out the schemes. MHD schemes have to be incorporated into national plans. Hence they are subject to conventional appraisal mechanisms, including scrutiny by local sectoral planners and bankers, and sometimes foreign financial institutions.

— Social rather than strictly economic returns. The major findings of rural electrification appraisal teams are low density loadings, low utilization of both the utility's and the consumer's equipment, low rates of growth in terms of number of customers and electricity consumption, low load factors of consumption, high capital costs per unit of consumption and low annual revenues per customer.

— Lack of a national rural energy policy or masterplan so as to be able to contemplate the effects of MHD on the national economy.

— Slow and sometimes frustrating appraisal process due to the established government procedures.

Current results of economic evaluation of selected mini hydro schenes in Tanzania and based on border prices unit social costs of supply are around US$0.11-0.39/KWh. (Table 6) in comparison to the above unit's social costs of energy, the average national tariff year 1983 was of the order of $0.09/kWh. (Table 7).

These figures reveal that rural electrification with mini hydro power may require subsidization. At the moment, Tanzania has a uniform tariff throughout the mainland. Customers on the national grid system therefore subsidize those in isolated/rural areas. The reasons often at-

Table 3. *Distribution of Mini Hydro Sites in Terms of Head (m)*

Water Basin	20	21-50	51-100	101-500	500
Mediterranean	5	4	2	1	—
Indian	17	9	1	3	—
Atlantic	2	4	—	1	—
Rukwa	3	3	1	10	1
Manyara	1	2	2	4	—
Total	28	22	6	19	2

tributed to this type of tariff include equity, fairness, simplicity in metering and billing, and income distribution.

Other authors suggest that rural electric customers should face a higher tariff which reflects the true marginal costs of electric supply, willingness to pay, equity and other considerations. Experience indicates that increases in tariff may have unfavorable political implications. Hence, pricing (and/or subsidization) appears as one of the most sensitive issues in MHD.

Fourth, *financing* of MHD is curtailed by a number of facts, including the realities of the day! Reviewing the distribution of existing mini hydro in the country and the economics of production, the trend is that mini hydro plants of less than 100 kW might continue to be developed by private organizations, with a fair portion of financing coming as grants from abroad, e. g. from Christian missions, charity organizations and the like. As for mini hydro plants suitable for electrification of district townships, bilateral/technical and economic aid continues to be encouraged so as to augment the limited public institution's resources.

On one hand local financial institutions in the country can offer only limited funds for MHD. Normally, the issue is how to finance MHD investements which sometimes appear "risky". On the other hand current efforts for economic adjustments seem to call for the rehabilitation of exiting economic infrastructure, rather than indulging investment expansion programmes.

Moreover in real terms, economic aid to the Third World has dwindled. Although Tanzania is one of the major recipients of economic aid in Africa, her share has been reduced quite significantly for a number of reasons, including difficulties in striking agreement with the IMF on economic reforms before further financial loans credits are made available. Thus it is becoming increasingly difficult to predict, obtain and utilize economic aid. However, though economic aid to Tanzania as a whole has dwindled, the power sector is still highly favoured.

Sometime foreign aid is extended to Tanzania in the form of an "MHD" package, with prescriptions suggesting the following implementation stages: pre-feasibility studies, feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and plant installation. For a mini hydro, such staged development can only help to make economic aid insignificant. Some ways must be sought to reduce the duration and cost for various studies undertaken by overseas and local experts. Combined pre-feasibility-feasibility studies and standardized design techniques are some of the measures which might be investigated.

In the recent past, Tanzania faced a series of economic setbacks, including massive investments in communications and infrastructure following the break-up of the East African Community in 1977, war with a neighbouring country in 1978, persistent drought from 1982 to 1984, and a fall in world prices for its main export crops. Consequently the country has faced severe balance of payments problems. These difficulties have been compounded by a shortage of technically sound cadres to manage the economy.

Currently, energy economists are monitoring the present oil glut and subsequent reduced oil prices with great interest. There are indications that global oil prices will remain stable in the medium term. Al-

Table 4. *Distribution of Mini Hydro Sites in Terms of Regulated or Minimum Discharge (cumecs)*

Water Basin	0.1	0.11-0.5	0.51-1.0	1.01-5.0	>5.0
Metiterranean	—	5	3	3	1
Indian	2	3	5	10	11
Atlantic	—	2	2	1	2
Rukwa	5	8	1	1	3
Manyara	2	4	1	—	—
Total	9	22	12	15	17

Table 5. *Existing Mini Hydro Electric Plants*

Generating Capacity kW	Number			Tot. Capacity kW
	Total	Public	Private	
0- 10	5	1	4	27.0
10- 100	8	1	7	284.5
100- 500	5	2	3	1,267.0
500-2000	2	2	—	2,380.0
Total	20	6	14	3,958.5

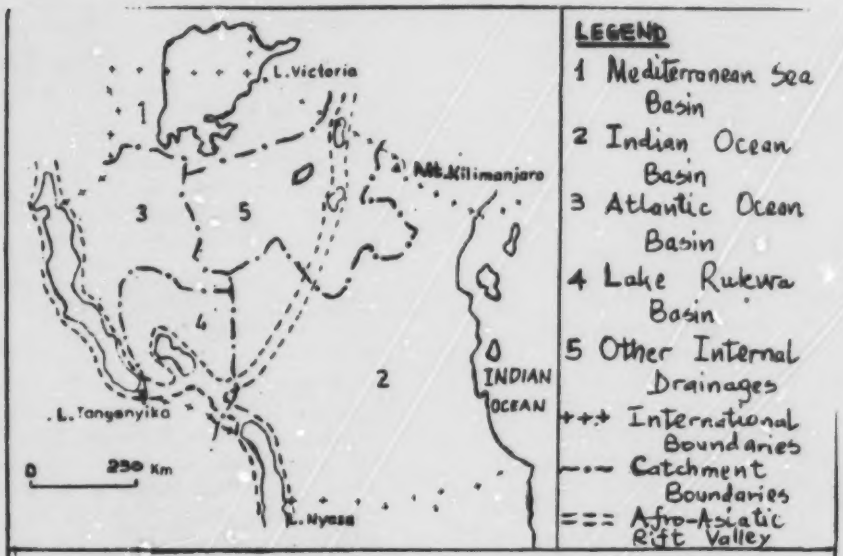

FIGURE 1: TANZANIA: WATER CATCHMENT BASINS

ready a few young nations have managed to climb out of the depression. It is too early to document the immediate effects of current oil prices on Tanzania. Many economists are optimistic.

Nevertheless, the reality is that foreign and local financial resources available to Tanzania are not sufficient to fund an ambitious MHD programme.

Fifth, at *project management* level, the following appear major constraints:

— Unavailability of an effective local project management and operation team.

— Poor engineering designs, delays in their provision, faulty materials, poor transport and storage facilities, etc.

— Lack of foreign currency to purchase material and construction equipment.

— Failure to systematically award tenders and contracts.

— Lack of effective project evaluation teams and committees in some cases. ▶

Table 6. *Unit Generation Costs for Mini/Small Hydro Power Plants*

Hydro Project	Isolated Town	Capacity kW	Unit Cost $/kWh (FY)	B/C Ratio *	IRR %*
Luiche	S'wanga	3,000	0.39 (83)	0.5	6.5
Lupilo	Songea	1,400	0.29 (82)	3.0	40.0
Malagarasi	Kigoma	7,600	0.11 (83)	1.5	16.6
Sunda Falls — 1	Tunduru	3,000	0.37 (82)	2.3	28.5
— 2	Tunduru	1,540	0.43 (82)	2.0	24.0

Source: TANESCO, Dar es Salaam, TANZANIA.
* Based on comparisons with diesel generation.

The consequences of all these constraints are that, though many mini hydro sites have been identified, few have been appraised to feasibility study level, and very few are under construction.

INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Although techno-economic and fiscal issues pose the main bottlenecks to MHD in Tanzania, it appears that there are a few institutional issues. Due to limited information flow between the utility and the public, some individuals think that rural electrification is slow. Hence, their suggestions include the creation of a rural electric utility (TARECO), or creation of a Directorate of Rural Electrification within TANESCO or the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, to deal with rural electrification, as is the case of rural water supply with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

Most of the suggested options appear not to be gaining much acceptance among the decision-makers. This is partly due to fear of bureaucratizing rural electrification, financial problems which may ensue, and limited availability of trained personnel to man an over-extended organization. Instead, it is thought that strengthening of TANESCO's Directorate of Planning may be justified. Also, it may be worthwhile to investigate whether TANESCO's planning staff are motivated to do their jobs.

With respect to transfer of technology, Tanzania appears to have been fortunate. Training of Tanzanians on various aspects of MHD has been provided by many developed countries, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, USA, Canada, Britain, and West Germany. The issue now is how these trained cadres can put into practice whatever they learnt abroad. They seem to require on-the-job training on how to practically plan, design, construct and operate the facilities. This view implies that overseas assistance in provision/preparation of design and planning guidelines, fabrication manuals and workshops for electromechanic equipment, construction gear etc., may be necessary.

Uwemba mini hydro scheme in Southern Tanzania can serve as an illuminating example[13]. In this scheme, designs go along with construction work so as to speed up MHD projects. The consulting company has seconded its design engineer to TANESCO head office for supportive work to those participating in construction work. Local staff participate fully in the scheme's implementation. Unfortunately, it is too early to document in earnest the successes of this venture.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major findings of this study indicate that MHD is not so easy as laymen would tend to think. It appears that there are many techno-economic constraints which need redress. In view of the above, the following can be recommended for Tanzania:

1. Creation of a well-comprised team of local MHD and rural electrification experts at TANESCO, to do the following:

a) prepare the minimum engineering standards for design, operation, and energy management of rural electric systems;

b) prepare guidelines for project evaluation;

c) based on a and b above, review all the previous rural electrification studies, and prepare a rural master plan;

d) based on c above, prepare a rural electrification policy; and

e) prepare an organizational set-up to implement a rural electrification programme.

2. Based on 1 above, and information on Tables 1 to 5, investigation on possibilities of manufacturing some mini hydro equipment locally, or in partnership with SADCC countries.

3. Establishment of an information data bank on MHD and rural electrification with assistance/collaboration of various overseas and national research organizations. ■

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Table 7. *Unit Costs for Energy Generated and Sold at Selected Rural/Isolated Townships (US cents/kWh)*

Branch	1984		1983		1982	
All Branches	6.33	7.96	7.48	8.71	7.39	7.51
Coastal Grid	4.13	7.80	4.37	8.83	4.50	7.08
Kilwa Masoko	59.24	11.28	122.10	17.48	101.78	15.90
Mafia Island	36.01	8.58	32.18	10.08	70.07	11.87
Mpwapwa	21.88	8.92	103.31	25.11	45.56	11.40
Nachingwea	34.31	10.12	62.11	12.22	21.70	5.35
Tukuyu	16.62	6.95	32.35	9.37	19.70	7.63

Note: Based on data extracted from TANESCO Finance Manager's Reports, TANESCO, Dar es Salaam, December 1983 and 1984.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1935

BESIGYE LAUNCHES CRIME PREVENTION WEEK

EA092311 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

/Excerpt/ The minister of state for internal affairs, Dr Kiiza Besigye, has reiterated that criminals still at large will have to be arrested and prosecuted to rid the society of wrong elements. The minister was opening a 1-day seminar at the beginning of the prevention of crime week at prisons senior officers mess in Kampala. She urged the members of the general public and institutions to launch a vigorous crime prevention campaign to rehabilitate the minds and morals of the society. She said although the government is aware that the task is difficult in view of the current difficult economic situation, it is working up long-term means to improve and alleviate the standard of living of every Ugandan.

Speaking about the plight of civil servants, the minister disclosed that a study group is soon to be set up to recommend to the government measures that should be taken to ease the life of civil servants. The group, she said, is expected to work out short, medium and long-term arrangements which will enable civil servants to maintain themselves quite comfortably. She said increasing salaries now is not the solution, as in the absence of commodities such a measure would just encourage inflation.

The special district administrator, Kampala, Mr Kazoora, attributed the commission of crime in Uganda to backwardness and urged the Discharged Prisoners Society to educate the public on prevention of crime.

The chairman of the society, Mr Bwanika, told the participants that Ugandans have lived in a criminologistic society because of bad leadership in the past, adding that the society is re-educating the people of crime in the hope that the NRM Government, which has vowed to get rid of all criminal activities in the country, will be all too happy to involve the organization in eradicating crime.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1946

BRIEFS

SOVIET DOCTORS PRAISED--The minister of health and the Soviet Tekhno Eksport Association have signed a new protocol to prolong for three years the term of Soviet doctors in Uganda's hospitals. On behalf of the Uganda Government, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health, Mr (Kimali), expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government for its assistance in the field of medicine. He said Uganda highly values the Soviet medical workers contribution to the development of health services in the country. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86 EA] /6091

CSO: 3400/1975

SOUTH AFRICA

ACTION WHITE NATAL REJECTS NATAL-KWAZULU COMMON ADMINISTRATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Apr 86 p 16

[Text] The national president, P.W. Botha, has no mandate from the Whites of Natal to establish a common administration for Natal and KwaZulu.

This was the reaction of Action White Natal (AWN) to the support given by Mr Botha to a shared executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu.

AWN strives to preserve a white government in Natal.

"Action White Natal now tells the national president what he told the NRP and Inkatha at the time of the opening of the so-called 'KwaNatalindaba': You have no mandate from the Whites of Natal for the principle of a joint administration for Natal and KwaZulu!

"It is fraudulent to pretend not to support the indaba [native council], while you actually promote its goals and objectives. Just compare the government's refusal to take part in the indaba--it sends representatives only--with its current acceptance of the proposals of Messrs Radclyffe Cadman and Frank Martin to Minister Chris Heunis.

"Action White Natal rejects this latest step in the direction of a multiracial legislative authority for Natal with all the contempt it deserves," declares the statement.

Mr Botha's support for a multiracial government has now earned him the enmity of the AWN. So far the organization has refrained from attacking the government, because the government did not originally commit itself to the support of a multiracial dispensation for the province.

AWN President Chris Wolmarans told DIE AFRIKANER that Mr Botha's attitude had shocked him. "The national president has now taken sides with Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and leftist Whites against the Whites of Natal. The so-called neutrality of the NP regarding the indaba has now proven to be nothing more than a cover-up for subtle support for a multiracial Natal," says Mr Wolmarans.

AWN will now work toward the consolidation of white opposition to a multiracial executive administration for Natal, says Mr Wolmarans. This campaign reached its climax when HNP leader Jaap Marais and Dr Ferdi Harzenberg, the president of the CP, addressed a huge gathering the the Durban city hall on 19 May.

8117
CSO: 3401/151

SOUTH AFRICA

BILL INTRODUCED FOR NATAL-KWAZULU JOINT AUTHORITY

MB090857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT 9 Jun 86

/Text/ Parliament, 9 Jun, SAPA--The government today took the first legislative step to provide for a joint executive authority for KwaZulu and Natal by tabling a bill in Parliament which makes this possible.

The joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Bill, provides for "joint and coordinated performance" of certain executive functions by the government of KwaZulu and the provincial government of Natal.

It authorises the state president to establish by proclamation in the gazette a joint executive authority consisting of representatives of the two governments, thus creating an instrument through which the proposed joint action can be taken.

An accompanying memorandum says details of how the joint authority will be constituted and will function will be set out in the proclamation.

Although elected provincial councils have been disbanded, provincial government in the future will be directed by an appointed administrator and executive committee.

It is from their ranks in Natal that the bill will authorise selection of members for a new joint executive.

The bill also provides for joint utilization of personnel, a joint revenue fund and assocaited accounting and auditing arrangements, appointment of a chief executive officer and "other procedural and practical measures involving equipment, materials and facilities."

The memorandum says the chief executive officer shall also be the accounting officer for the purposes of the joint revenue fund.

According to the bill, the main functions of the joint authority will be to:

--Exercise such powers and to perform such duties and other functions of the administrator or a minister of KwaZulu as the state president may assign to it;

--Make recommendations to the administrator and the chief minister of KwaZulu;

--Act in a coordinating cpacity between the Natal provincial administration an the KswZulu government service; and

--Act as agents of the parties.

The KwaZulu chief minister and cabinet as well as senior KwaZulu government service officials, the Natal administrator in executive committee and senior provincial administration officials and officials of the Commission for Administration and the Treasury have been consulted on the joint executive move, the memorandum says.

The bill will be introduced and piloted through Parliament by Mr Chri Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1966

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN IN SEKUKUNILAND AFFECTS BLACKS, WHITES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 14 May 86 p 16

[Text] White farms along the southeast border of Lebowa have turned into a danger zone overnight.

This has become clear from an investigation made by DIE AFRIKANER into the rapidly worsening security situation along the Steelpoort River. The present situation came to exist after all of Sekukuniland between the Steelpoort and Olifant Rivers had been allowed to become a region of ANC bases.

Blacks who work in farmsteads along the Steelpoort River are subjected to an almost unbelievable intimidation. In one case a young Black was forced to cut his own father's throat. Trucks belonging to Whites have been destroyed in the homeland, lynchings take place daily and the border fences, the cattle and crops of farmers are regularly destroyed. They are also threatened daily with death by means of pamphlets and messages.

According to Mr Johan Wessels, a member of the local farmers' action committee, the farming community is in fact in a state of war. Members of commandos go on patrols, schoolbuses are accompanied by armed guards and farm compounds are provided with high security fences. Except for the commando members' weapons, the farmers have to pay for everything themselves, which places an unbearable financial burden on some of them.

The farmers blame the government for their security situation. The soft gloves the police have to wear when handling the ANC, as opposed to the brutal violence with which the ANC forces its authority on the Blacks have made Blacks in farm areas and elsewhere in the South African half of the Steelpoort Valley completely disloyal, says Mr Wessels.

One farmer's game-proof fence was vandalized in 34 places in a single night. The ANC intimidation campaign has now spread to the Whites as well, and the ANC now sells passes to Whites that cost 1 000 rands each, are valid for one year and presumably give the holder the right to recruit workers in Sekukuniland. So far only one farmer has bought such a pass, says Mr Wessels.

The bitterness among white farmers is steadily increasing. In order to appease their pent-up emotions, their MP, Mr Pietie du Plessis, who is described as "the most unpopular man" in his Lydenburg voting district, has visited the

Steelpoort Valley and promised to build a border fence 170 km long, following the model of an electrified fence along the Botswana border between Messina and Stockpoort. Members of the Steelpoort Action Committee flew to Alldays to inspect the Botswana fence.

A number of farmers have told DIE AFRIKANER that they were particularly critical of the government's whole approach to the security situation. It does not help to put on a big show in an attempt to prevent neighboring countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Botswana from giving any support to the ANC and then allow the ANC to make itself at home in a homeland, they say. The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, is better known for the Oxford English he prefers to speak than for his competence as leader, and Whites regard him as pro-ANC. The white farmers say that if a black leader becomes pro-ANC, this is simply a sign that the South African government is not treating him with the necessary firmness, the farmers say.

Dr Phatudi and his colleague from KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabusa, would never have landed in the ANC camp if South Africa had worn a harder glove, say the farmers. According to them, it is especially the black mine workers at the Montrose chromium mine who are the source of the problem, and the blame is placed on the labor policy of the government, which has officially recognized the revolutionary black mine workers' union, the National Union of Mine Workers.

When asked, the South African Police refused to make any comment about the situation. High officials were not prepared to deny the information received from local farmers by DIE AFRIKANER, either.

8117
CSO: 3401/151

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ABOLITION OF INFLUX CONTROL BILL

NP MP Supports Legislation

MB091803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 9 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 9 Jun, SAPA--The independence of states like Transkei and the Ciskei had not stopped their people from leaving their "free" countries and moving to urban areas in South Africa to look for work, even when it was not available, Mr Val Volker (NP /National Party/ Klip River) said today.

Speaking in support of the second reading of the abolition of influx control bill, he said it had been impossible to stop these people looking for work where development was taking place and that this was one of the most important factors which had made effective influx control impossible.

The same principle applied to Mozambican refugees, who defied barbed wire and wild animals of the Kruger National Park in their attempts to escape poverty and hunger and head for developing areas to seek work.

This was a problem unique to South Africa because it had to cope with the full implications of the First and Third Worlds.

Citing the example of South Africa providing work for hundreds of thousands of citizens from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Mr Volker said there was international concern at the government's warning it would have to give priority to employment for the republic's own people if sanctions were applied.

If it did not want to invest in South Africa, the Western world countries should invest in the republic's neighbouring states to provide job opportunities there so that South Africa could use its limited resources to provide employment for its own people.

The debate was adjourned, after a division in which the Conservative Party and Mr Louis Stofberg of the Herstigte Nationale Party /Reformed National Party/ objected, and priority was given to the next order of the day.

Deputy Minister Defends Bill

MB101948 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Delegates, 10 Jun, SAPA--The Group Areas Act would definitely not be used to enforce influx control in future, the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in the house today.

Replying to the second reading debate on the abolition of influx control bill, he said the bill could be regarded as one of the most important ever before Parliament.

Responding to points raised by Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet (NPP /National People's Party/ Nominated), he said he could give the assurance that the Group Areas Act would not be used to enforce influx control.

"It is not suitable for that--it was never part of the system of influx control."

While conceding that many people had suffered hardship at the hands of law enforcers, he said this should be balanced against the fact that officials were "just human beings of flesh and blood."

There had been human suffering but the government was on the road to applying "humanity" in South Africa.

Referring to remarks by Mr Somaroo Pachai, who said he saw the light at the end of the tunnel, Mr Badenhorst said the government was awaiting the report of the President's council on the Group Areas Act.

"I hope it is true that Mr Pachai sees the light at the end of the tunnel and not the lights of an oncoming car."

Mr Badenhorst concluded by saying that it was the policy of the government to remove all discrimination based on race or colour.

"We have embarked on the road. Let us move forward with trust and faith in this beautiful country of South Africa," he said.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1966

SOUTH AFRICA

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED ON PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

MB061203 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

/Text/ Legislation which makes provision for the abolition of provincial councils and for the appointment of provincial executive committees has been tabled in Parliament.

According to a memorandum on the Provincial Government Bill, effective participation will be given to all in the decisionmaking processes which affect them together with the maintenance of security, stability, and self-determination for each group.

Outlining how this goal will be achieved, the memorandum says the original legislative capacity of provincial is to be terminated and that provincial councils, which under the present dispensation are elected by white voters only, are to be abolished. They will be replaced by an executive authority consisting of an administator and an executive committee nominated by the state president. The envisaged executive authorities will deal with general affairs only and may comprise members of all population groups.

The new provincial governments will be responsible to the government at both the political as well as the financial levels. The provinces will continue to give an administrative component /word indistinct/ in future the staff will be civil servants.

The legislation also makes provision that the executive power can amend existing ordinances by proclamation and can also make laws on certain prescribed matters. The proclamations must be tabled in Parliament.

If the need arises, the province may be subdivided with the approval of the state president. Provision is also made for a cooperation similar to the executive power of Natal-KwaZulu between the new provincial government and other areas including the independent and self-governing national states.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1966

SOUTH AFRICA

NP, CP MP'S DISCUSS ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL

MB061801 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 6 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 6 Jun, SAPA--The day that blacks were brought into the constitutional dispensation would be the day real power sharing and democracy started, Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP /National Party/ Innesdal) said in the house today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, he said it was impossible that legislation in South Africa would ever again discriminate against people.

The fact that the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives had passed the bill showed that there was nothing discriminatory about it.

"Passing this bill by consensus shows that we have come to the point where laws that are passed are in the interests of all groups," he said.

Real power sharing would come on the day that blacks were brought into the political system.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP /Conservative Party/ Rissik) said he didn't know how he and Mr Nothnagel had been in the same political party for so many years.

"If he carries on talking like this, he will come second in any elections in Innesdal," he said.

The PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ were voting against the bill because it contained too much apartheid while the CP would vote against it because it did not contain enough apartheid.

"No-one could referee the political game that this government is playing," he said, adding that the CP believed the government had made a mess of apartheid while the PFP thought it was making a mess of integration.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1966

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH EPG RELEASED

MB101439 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 10 Jun 86

/Text/ The South African Government has released details of the content of recent correspondence between itself and the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons /EPG/. Our political news staff reports that it appears that attempts by the group to bring the government and the ANC to the negotiating table have reached a deadlock after statements by the group that it no longer saw any merit in continuing discussions.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on the other hand had sent a letter to the two chairmen of the Commonwealth Group, Mr Malcomn Fraser of Australia and General Obasanjo of Nigeria, in which he had stated South Africa was still in favor of negotiations which could lead to a peaceful settlement.

In the letter, Mr Botha accused the group of breaching the agreed upon confidentiality to their discussions by leaking important EPG proposals to the international media. South Africa had thus decided to release the content of the government's replies to these proposals.

Among the documents allegedly leaked to the international media by the EPG included a proposal for what it called a possible negotiating concept between the government and the ANC. In the possible negotiating concept, the EPG proposed that the defense force be removed from black residential areas, that freedom of assembly be restored, and that detention without trial be suspended. It also proposed that Nelson Mandela and other so-called political prisoners and detainees be released.

Other proposals in this regard included that the ban on the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress should be lifted and the ANC and other terrorist groups should be drawn into negotiations and suspend violence.

Our political staff reports that it was the EPG's suggestion that the ANC only had to suspend violence which had first evoked such a strong reaction from the government.

In his letter to the joint chairmen on 28 May, Mr Botha had made it clear that the ANC was required to terminate violence forthwith. The government was not prepared to have violence used as a trump card against negotiation.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1966

BRIEFS

VAN DER MERWE ON INFLUX CONTROL--House of Assembly, 9 Jun, SAPA--The abolition of influx control bill was a "definite step" on the road that black Africa had followed to disaster, Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP /Conservative Party/ Jeppe) said today. Opposing the second reading of the bill, he said it appeared the NP /National Party/ aimed to destroy South Africa. The country was bankrupt, the safety of ordinary citizens was no longer guaranteed and overseas pressure was growing. The bill was another step closer to chaos, he said. The NP was bound to the manifesto it had presented to the voters in the 1981 election. This manifesto had stated that influx control would remain and the government thus had no mandate to abolish it. If it did so, the step would be unconstitutional, Mr van der Merwe said. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 9 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

MINING COMPANIES URGED TO HELP BLACKS--House of Assembly, 6 Jun, SAPA--Mining companies should do more to employ local blacks and provide housing for them, Mr Sakkie Blanche (NP /National Party/ Boksburg) said today. Speaking during the mineral and energy affairs budget vote debate, he said the mine in his home town had, over 80 years, employed only about 3 percent of its black work force locally. Virtually no cloureds had been taken on, although there was a coloured township "across the road" from the mine. Mining companies could not argue that local blacks did not want to work underground as there were many jobs available above ground. With unemployment at its present high levels, he could not understand why mines continue to recruit labour heavily in Mozambique and Malawi. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 6 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

SEPARATE STATUS FOR EASTERN CAPE URGED--East London, 6 Jun, SAPA--The broader eastern Cape should be developed into a separate province, the National Party /NP/ MP for East London city, Mr de Pontes, told a senior rapporters meeting in East London today. In the separate province, two development regions should be differentiated, with East London and Port Elizabeth as the respective administrative centres, he said. He said the border region had an added unique feature of being surrounded by two independent states. It was necessary that an administrator be appointed to each region in order to shift decisionmaking to the area itself and to localise cooperation with Ciskei and possibly Transkei. "A revolution of power to our people and resulting speedy decisionmaking should assist in faster development in the industry. "Proposals have been made and discussed with the relevant minister," Mr de Pontes said. He said the time had arrived for local initiatives in this context to be expedited and coordinated so that an own solution could be strived for. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 2153 GMT 6 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/1966

INKATHA CALLS ON WHITES TO REJECT AWB

MB090912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, 9 June, SAPA--The Zulu-based Inkatha movement has called on all whites to reject the militant right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement--AWB].

At a meeting in Ulundi this weekend, the movement's central committee passed a resolution deploring the rising prominence of the AWB, saying the "alarming" emergence of white right-wing extremists seriously threatened the future of the country. These groups were in turn generating racist attitudes among blacks by their "hideous political rejection of blacks" as fellow South Africans.

Inkatha said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, needed mass black support far more than the support of splinter right wing groups to bring about changes which would break the increasing violence in the country, and he had to "move boldly" if he wished to eliminate the present climate of uncertainty in which extremist politics thrives.

The committee also warned that there might be less time than generally perceived for a negotiated future for the country, and urged Mr Botha to ensure that the proposed national statutory council was not just an instrument in the government's search for another form of white privileges.

Full backing was given for the call by Inkatha President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the release of Nelson Mandela, and the committee noted the "consistent sense of brotherhood" that the jailed ANC leader has shown towards Chief Buthelezi.

As far as 16 June "Soweto Day" memorial ceremonies were concerned, the Inkatha Central Committee said they were appalled at the extent the ANC, UDF and COSATU were claiming the day as their own exclusive political property.

The committee urged blacks not to be intimidated by these groups, and resolved to remind black South Africans of the futility of becoming cannon fodder for the glorification of self-styled leaders pursuing narrow party political ends.

/12913
CSO: 3400/1963

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC'S TAMBO ISSUES RALLYING CALL TO NATION

EA061434 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries, 1930 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Compatriots: Tonight we will bring you the call to our embattled nation from the National Executive Committee of our vanguard liberation movement, the ANC, presented by the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo. This is a call that extends from the call made last year around the same period in April last year entitled "The Future Is Within Our Grasp." But before we go ahead to the call to the nation tonight, let us remind ourselves some of the salient points that emanated from last year's call, "The Future Is Within Our Grasp."

It will be recalled that that call was made against the background of a situation in our country which the ANC National Executive Committee characterized as one which on the side of our people, the conditions for a revolutionary leap forward were beginning to show. While from the side of the ruling class, the economic and political crises had reached a new high. At a time when the historic conditions, which are necessary to ensure the collapse of the apartheid regime and the creation by the people of the new social order, were beginning to take shape in greater measure than ever before in our history. Yet at the same time much more still remains to be done.

It will be recalled, compatriots, that in that call of April last year our national Executive Committee noted that it was now being kept alive by those who carry arms in its defense and that all attempts by it to find an alternative solution had already landed on the rocks. Therefore, the growing cement from below and the deepening crisis from above was demanding the urgent attention of our whole [words indistinct] and all sectors of our struggling people.

The ANC stressed in the call that it was therefore the urgent task of our liberation movement and all patriots to stimulate the further growth of those conditions which could bring the day of the people's seizure of power within sight. Hence it called on all sections of our people to make the apartheid system more and more unworkable and the country less and less ungovernable. At the same time that we must work endlessly to strengthen all levels of mass and underground organizations and to create the beginning of popular power. It concluded by highlighting [words indistinct] to all of us whether in or out of the ANC with an [words indistinct] that under the leadership of our vanguard liberation movement we can and must answer to the call of history.

[Word indistince] enemy on all fronts to make apartheid unworkable and to make the country ungovernable.

Those, countrymen, were some of the salient points mentioned in the call to the nation made in April last year by our vanguard movement, the ANC. [Words indistinct] the apartheid regime invaded the territories of neighboring independent states of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe extend from that call of April last year and other calls made by our vanguard in between. Now over to the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, presenting the call to the nation.

[Tambo] Dear comrades and compatriots: We are today addressing you in the wake of one of the most brutal and wanton acts of agression by the Pretoria regime against African independent and peace-loving states in the region. On Monday, 19 May, the racist regime launched a barbaric attack against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, killing and maiming people and destroying property. This is the regime's crystal clear response to the negotiations initiative by the Commonwalth. The regime relies for its survival on armed agression within and without South Africa. Massacres and assassinations are its means of livelihood.

Our people have had to accept this reality and take the only course open to them, the course of resolute struggle for peace in Southern Africa through the destruction of the apartheid system and the creation of a democratic people's South Africa.

It is against this background that the National Executive Committee of the ANC makes this call to the nation whose central message is that we move from ungovernability to peoples power. It is a call [words indistinct] areas of our country. More and more of our people are being awakened to action in organized contingents against apartheid's evil forces. Inspired by the leadership of the ANC and its allies, the people are continuing to show unending revolutionary inventiveness and creativity. In April 1985, we called for the folowing:

--The strengthening and uniting of the trade union movement as a weapon in defense of worker's economic interest and in the struggle for national liberation;

--The replacement of the collapsing government stooge community councils with peoples power;

--The creation of mobile defense units and to find a way to obtain arms as part of the process of strengthening the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe;

--The withdrawal of more and more blacks from the mercenaries of apartheid and for those in uniform to come over to the side of the people;

--The whites, to move away from apartheid and to support the liberation struggle;

--We called for the strengthening of our underground presence and the intensification of the armed activities of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

--On 8 January 1986, we called upon the nation to attack, advance, and give the enemy no quarter. These calls have been answered with increasing and dramatic vigor.

The seeds of people's power are beginning to germinate and spread their roots. People's committees, street committees and comrade's committees are emerging on a growing scale as popular organs in the face of the collapse of the racist stooge administration. People's corps, people's defense militia and other popular organs of justice are, in many cases, challenging the legitimacy of the racist machinery of so-called justice [words indistince] forces of repression. Our organized working class have created a mighty new trade union federation, COSATU, and has demonstrated its strength in its two million strong May Day strike. The schools and universities continue to be simmering flashpoints of [words indistinct] because I say to you, the youth stands poised to strike organized [words indistinct] and reinforce its surge towards that free South Africa. The fires which have been raging in our cities for the past two years are spreading to more and more areas of the countryside. [Words indistinct] and the bantustans are demonstrating their anger against [words indistinct].

The terror unleased on the people by the racist army and police in the black ghettos has totally failed to destroy their will to resist. Instead, under the leadership and inspiration of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, new ways are continuously devised to deal with the enemy's con tricks. The automatic gunfire is no longer always one-sided. The racist army and police are now also falling under a hail of bullets. Modern weapons are beginning to replace the old [words indistinct]. Mass communities in the cities and on the front are also beginning to experience the unavoidable consequences of armed struggle. The power of the black consumer boycott has been dramatically demonstrated in a number of areas. The refusal by the people to pay house rent is a threat, and the authorities are powerless to enforce payments of the massive accumulated arrears.

Division and disarray are growing today more acute within the enemy camp as white business feels the pinch of international isolation while Botha increasingly exposes his inability to stem the tide of the people's liberation. This is leading to a rising toll of desertion from the previously monolithic white mass. In increasing numbers, the man's white community [passage indistinct] these impressive attributes must become the launching pads for further advantage.

The second half of 1986 must see an even greater escalation of the offensive on all fronts. An offensive based on mass resistance, on an intensified armed struggle and on a growing [words indistinct]. More particularly, let us, in an organised way, spread a mood of total civil disobedience, including an organized campaign leading to nationwide refusal to pay all taxes and rents.

Let us make the national general strike call in observance of the 10th anniversary of 16 June the mightiest demonstration yet of our people's resolve to bring the ruling class to its knees. Let every mine, factory, farm and white home be without labor. Let every university and school be emptied of

its youth. Let every shop close its doors. Let every community strike a blow for freedom. Let us declare freedom of movement throughout our land and set aside a day on which we burn our badges of slavery, the passes. We have already fought the regime to sound a retreat on the old style dompass. Now let us resist all other attempts by Botha to deny us free access to any part of our united South Africa, whether by means of new identity documents, Bantustans, resettlement camps, group areas or other racist devices.

Let 9 August, the 30th anniversary of the women's heroic march on Pretoria, be a day on which the whole nation moves with our women in the march towards freedom.

Let us, in action, reassert our common citizenship in one united South Africa. Let us mobilize everywhere to smash the Bantustans and to isolate the puppets to continue to collaborate with apartheid. The few Bantustan office bearers who are aligning themselves with the democratic movement are showing the real way forward. Let us hammer more nails into the coffin of the tricameral so-called parliament. Let those who continue to serve Pretoria as a so-called representatives of our colored and Indian people withdraw from these bodies or be made to feel the wrath of the people. Let us intensify our armed activities at four levels.

More and more contingents of our people must be armed. Efforts must be redoubled to obtain arms from the enemy and from any other source. Let us influence our people in uniform to surrender their arms to the people's representatives. We must multiply the formation of People's Defense militia everywhere so as to meet more effectively the assault by the enemy's armed forces and treacherous vigilantes and [word indistinct] which they employ. Our people's Army strengthened by the emerging popular militia must intensify and spread its armed [word indistinct] across the country. Let us [words indistinct] our underground organization and emerge from every campaign with more powerful and united contingents of organized mass forces. Let us do all in our power to strengthen the unity of the workers and encourage their membership into Cosatu of all those who [words indistinct] outside.

Brothers, let us stand in unity. Let us strike with one stick. Every action, whether local, regional or national [words indistinct]. Everywhere move in an organized way together, black masses, colored people, must continue to find ways of engaging the enemy [passage indistinct].

Compatriots: We have reached the point of no return [words indistinct] ensure the collapse of the apartheid system have taken shape in guerrilla measure than ever before in our history. But much needs to be done to destroy it once and for all. Freedom [words indistinct] stands before us demanding that there is [words indistinct] sacrifice and we prepare with a light slow limps in the coming battle to win back our land and to end the 350 years of reign of plunder, oppression and exploitation. Workers and youth, town people and country people, all the [words indistinct] and the oppressed, [passage indistinct] to people's power.

/12913
CSO: 3400/1963

UDF SECRETARY ADDRESSES 'UNBAN ANC' CAMPAIGN MEETING

MB101933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1933 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 June, SAPA--The African National Congress's only reward for half a century's patience, perserverence and peaceful struggle for the rights of black people was to be banned, a meeting to launch a campaign for the unbanning of the ANC was told in Johannesburg today.

Mr Murphy Morobe, national publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front [UDF], told the meeting that from the time it was formed in 1912, to the time it was outlawed in 1960, the ANC had conducted a peaceful and non-violent struggle against injustice and oppression.

The "Unban the ANC" campaign has been launched by the UDF and today the campaign was supported by several organisations, among them the Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU], the National Union of SA Students (NUSAS), the Black Sash, the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC), the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NCFCOC).

Speakers representing the organisations said the ANC enjoyed the support of the majority of people in South Africa and there could be no solution to the problems facing the country without the ANC being involved in moves towards solving those problems.

Mr Morobe said the ANC had resorted to the armed struggle "not because it cherished the loss of life or the destruction of property, but having exhausted peaceful and constitutional methods of struggle, it felt that retaliatory violence against the violence of apartheid was a liable option for realising the aspirations of the people."

A representative for NUSAS said that the recent talks the organisation had with the ANC given by the government.

The picture they had found was that the organisation was striving for a just and democratic society in the country.

A speaker from JODAC appealed for a rethink among whites about the ANC.

"Many whites have been brainwashed on the ANC and we call on whites not to rely on government propaganda about the ANC," she said.

The meeting called on all South Africans who wanted peace to join in the campaign to have the ANC unbanned, to have leaders released from prison and to have exiles return to South Africa. Similar campaigns are to be launched in other parts of the country.

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CSO: 3400/1963

BRIEFS

TALKS ON CITIZENSHIP--Mmabatho, 9 June SAPA--Talks on citizenship between South Africa and Bophuthatswana were held in Mmabatho today, a statement released by Bophuthatswana's foreign secretary, Mr E.J.N. Sene, said. Mr Sene described the talks as "cordial and frank," and added that both sides had reached consensus and had made recommendations to be submitted to their respective governments. South Africa's delegation, including members of the Foreign Affairs and Constitutional Planning Ministries, was headed by Mr P.W.H. van Heerden of the Foreign Affairs Department. The Bophuthatswana delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Mr P.M. Molatlhwa, and included the economic minister, Mr B.E. Keikelame, the interior minister, Chief B.L.M. Motsatis, and other government officials. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 9 Jun 86 MB] /12913

NORTHERN HOMELANDS SUMMIT--Pretoria, 9 June, SAPA--Delegates from South Africa, Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu attended a "northern summit" at Pietersburg recently to discuss regional development, a statement released in Pretoria today by the Bureau for Information said. The objective of the summit this year, which has been held annually since 1984, was to take "an in-depth look at regional development priorities, identify opportunities and establish an outline for new guidelines to better utilise the development potential of the region," the statement said. The summit was also aimed at stimulating development programmes. Mr J.A. Botes, chairman of the Regional Development Advisory Committee, said at the summit unnecessary competition between the various areas should be reduced. Another challenge was to "harmonise the development of Venda and the RSA areas, including the self-governing states in the region." The Regional Liaison Committee and the Regional Development Advisory Committee served as catalysts to formulate an overall development strategy and to advise the different authorities accordingly, Mr Botes said. The bureau released the statement on behalf of the Secretariat for Multilateral Cooperation in Southern Africa. [Text] Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 9 Jun 86 MB] /12913

MATANZIMA ON TERRORISM--The prime minister of Transkei and minister of police, Chief George Matanzima, says that terrorism is the enemy of an organized and orderly society and always seeks to instill fear and a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people. Delivering the policy speech of the department of police at the Transkei National Assembly, Chief Matanzima said that before terrorists move onto the offensive they first sought acceptability in the communities by exploiting local grievances and discrediting the government of

the day. He said the objective of communism and terrorism was to confuse people so that foreign ideologies could find fertile ground in the minds of the people. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Jun 86 MB] /12913

GAZANKULU CHIEF ON SCHOOL BOYCOTTS--The chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntswanwisi, says parents should do everything in their power to prevent their children from participating in destructive activities such as school boycotts. Speaking at the conclusion of the fifth session of the fourth legislative assembly of Gazankulu at Giyani, Professor Ntsanwisi said children had to be convinced that schools were sources of knowledge and insight were important prerequisites for equality. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86 MB] /12913

MANUEL DISCUSSES 'PEOPLE'S POWER'--Cape Town, 10 June, SAPA--People's power will eventually sweep the country--and South Africans had better prepare themselves, says the United Democratic Front's [UDF] western Cape Secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel. Mr Manuel was speaking in Rondebosch last night on building people's power, the thrid in a series on issues of concern run by the contact group Merge. People's power meant the control of everything inside a locality by local people on a democratic basis, he said. Those attempting to bring this about would have to be prepared for constant conflict with "the forces that be." Events in Crossroads illustrated this, he said. The vigilantes--or witdoeke [white scarves]--were being used by the government to further influx control. Other significant gains had been made, though. Local authorities established by the Black Local Authorities Act of 1983 "to all intents and purposes don't exist any longer" as a result of pressure from the community. People's power was not something that would remain locked in the townships forever. "It has to begin to take root throughout our country." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121 GMT 10 Jun 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/1963

TUTU, SPARKS, KAUNDA DISCUSS SECURITY, SANCTIONS

MB111439 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 11 Jun 86

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Hugh Pricey-Jones]

[Text] [Pricey-Jones] Although the economic and political prospects for South Africa look very bad at the moment as foreigners lose confidence in the government's ability to find a political solution, clashes continued today too at the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the antiapartheid campaigner who has flown there to try to mediate, has urged the government to help him by not taking a hard line on security.

[Begin Tutu recording] Given the track record of our government here, it is likely that we are going to get the iron fist which most people who are sensible would say was wrong reaction at a time of very high tension. I have been pleading for the lifting of a ban on 16 June observances. The people are going to observe 16 June and it will be far better for the authorities to allow people to do so without the added stress of knowing that they were defying a particular regulation. [end recording]

[Pricey-Jones] Bishop Tutu's appeal, though, seems likely to fall on thorny ground. The South African Government is pondering new and more dramatic security measures and I put it to Allister Sparks, South African political commentator, that the government looked increasingly committed to a collision with the black opposition on the anniversary of the Soweto riots.

[Begin recording] [Sparks] Yes, it seems quite determined to put on a display of toughness. It does seem that the South African Government is responding to the growth of the far right wing movement among the Afrikaner community who are accusing it of being tentative about putting down black unrest which is now in its second year and they are suggesting that the South African Government is reluctant to get too tough because it is sensitive to outside opinion and being dictated by foreigners, and it seems they have taken some kind of decision deep in the cabinet, probably by the president himself, to demonstrate that this isn't the case, that they are as tough as they have ever been and so, we seem to be in for a great demonstration of what is called kragdadigheid or toughness.

[Pricey-Jones] So, we may get a declaration of a state of emergency rather than the slow passage of the necessary legislation through parliament which, of course, foreign powers would prefer the government to do?

[Sparks] Yes, indeed. I think that is certainly a possibility. I think one has to realize too that South Africa doesn't need these new bills. It has a formidable armory of security legislation as it is. It has got powers of indefinite detention without trial. So, the new bills themselves are part of the demonstration. They have been held up by the colored and Indian members of parliament who themselves are very sensitive about passing this legislation which would destroy their credibility, and this is embarrassing the government because the far rightists are saying: You have a new constitution that you introduced 2 years ago and this has put non-whites in a position to delay vital security legislation in time of crisis. Now, it is really to offset that kind of embarrassing criticism that we now face the prospect of a declaration of emergency.

[Pricey-Jones] Now, you say the far right is influencing the government. But have the far rightists any sort of policy other than getting tough? It seems that things are going from bad to worse in the black community and the South African Government doesn't seem interested in doing anything about it.

[Sparks] No, but there is a deep-seated reflex response there that when blacks give trouble, get tough with them, and there seems to be a lack of the kind of imagination that is required to break out of that mold and to settle down to serious negotiations.

[Pricey-Jones] And what happens after that? Do negotiations follow or will we in fact get worse violence?

[Sparks] I think we are going to see an escalation of violence because the blacks are going to respond with greater violence from their part and that escalation will continue. I believe that we will not get negotiation in South Africa until South Africa is placed under tremendous pressure, both by the internal violence and by external actions.

[Pricey-Jones] But if things go on much longer, there won't be enough leadership in the black community for the whites to negotiate with.

[Sparks] The main leadership remains either in prison or in exile and one of the reasons why the violence shows so many complicating dimensions of black on black violence is that within the townships, there is a great deal of factionalism. There are many different groups and different leaders clashing with each other as the tensions mount, but the basic leadership that is respected by pretty well all of these people remains intact but locked up or outside the country. [end recording]

[Pricey-Jones] The reports of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] on South Africa will be published very shortly now, and while it is not expected to call for sanctions outright, it is expected to urge concerted

actions to prevent a bloodbath. The Commonwealth leaders will have to decide when they meet at their mini-summit there in London in August.

Peter Snow asked one of them, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, for his reaction to the EPG's findings.

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] I am delighted at the turn of these events insofar as what I have heard the EPG has done. What I heard is that they are saying to us there is no way in which the South African authorities can change for the better in good time and that sanctions will have to be applied to force them to do that.

[Snow] Mr President, I understand that they don't actually talk about sanctions, but they talk about the need for concerted action and further measures against South Africa. Is that enough for you?

[Kaunda] Well, further measures to me can only mean sanctions, that is following up on the limited sanctions that we applied when we were in the Bahamas. That is how I interpret that. The situation in South Africa is getting out of control. Someone somewhere has to do something about this whole situation, and I can think of no better group of nations than the Commonwealth to provide the correct leadership.

[Snow] Now what are you proposing to do, Mr President, if Mrs Thatcher doesn't change her line about the effectiveness of sanctions? At the moment she appears still committed against sanctions.

[Kaunda] Well, I would have to recommend to my central committee to consider directly leaving the Commonwealth. When I said that I received many touching messages from my colleagues, heads of state and government in the Commonwealth, advising very strongly against my making that recommendation to my central committee and I agreed that I would do nothing of the sort until we meet early in August in London. It is after that conference that I will decide whether or not to go ahead and make my recommendations to my ruling body, the central committee of the ruling party in Zambia. [end recording]

/6091
CSO: 3400/1980

NAUDE SAYS WHITES MUST TAKE 'MORE RADICAL STANCE'

MB111833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1825 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 11, SAPA--If apartheid's political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, were not released, South Africa would become ungovernable, the South African Council of Churches General-Secretary, the Rev Beyers Naude, said in an interview published in Harare.

ZIANA reports that the interview, published in the ZANU (PF) party's ZIMBABWE NEWS magazine, quoted Dr Naude as saying that when the moment arrived in South Africa, the economic situation would force the government into taking drastic action, or resign.

"With increasing conflict, violence and the actions of students, workers civil associations, a situation must arise where it is going to become increasingly difficult to govern South Africa," he said.

"I have no doubt in my mind that if the security of the white community in South Africa was to be jeopardised and threatened by militant black action, government would deploy its massive military power against blacks...

"And I regret to say that the police and the army will dare not hesitate, if necessary, to shoot and kill, even if there might be thousands of people," Dr Naude said.

Black South Africans, Dr Naude said, wanted full political power-sharing on every level, a unitary state with one-man one-vote, adult franchise for every person in the country, an equitable sharing of the economic wealth and resources of the country and a removal of the inferior and discriminatory system of education.

"Today, with what has happened with the increasing violence inflicted on them, the anger and impatience of the people has grown to such a degree that I don't think they will be prepared to settle for less than what I have stated," he said.

Dr Naude urged all white South Africans, including liberals--whose approach was "no longer valid, meaningful or contributing to solutions for the country"--to take up the "more radical stance, which I believe is necessary in the situation of violence, conflict and revolution."

The church leader added: "If we continue in the way we are going and if there is not the willingness on the part of the majority of whites to face up to the work necessary; the willingness on the part of government to face up to the need for fundamental change...then South Africa is heading for the direction of the Spanish Civil War, of tremendous polarisation and unimaginable levels of brutality."

/6091
CSO: 3400/1980

POSSIBLE NP MOVE TO INCLUDE BLACK IN CABINET QUESTIONED

Durban POST NATAL in English 21-24 May 86 p 8

[My View Column by Ameen Akhalwaya: "Is PW thinking about opening a political pandora's box now?]

[Text]

IN August, the ruling National Party will hold a federal congress in Durban. Such congresses are rare, held only to discuss important policy matters.

One was held when the Nats wanted to change the Union into a Republic. Another was held before the white constitutional referendum in 1983.

The August congress has been called by Nat supremo and State President PW Botha. No reason has been given. Nationalists claim they are just as much in the dark about it as anyone else. They say only Mr Botha knows the real reason.

The secrecy has sparked speculation about why such a congress is being held.

Some analysts say it is to give Mr Botha the go-ahead to release Nelson Mandela and other political detainees, and/or to unban the ANC and PAC.

Others say it may be to get the ruling party's approval for an African to be included in the Cabinet. Yet others say it may be to include an African, as well as to release political prisoners and unban the outlawed organisations.

The speculation suggests if the way were opened for an African, the most likely candidate would be Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

All may be wrong of course. It may yet be Rubicon all over again, with Mr Botha dragging his feet in the mud.

I am inclined to believe the congress has been called to open the way for Chief Buthelezi's inclusion in the Cabinet -- that is, if the Inkatha leader agreed to serve.

There is much to support this line of speculation. For one, the SABC, the Nats' mouthpiece, has for some time now been giving "positive" coverage to Chief Buthelezi.

It has constantly highlighted his opposition to disinvestment, as well as his criticism of the ANC's "external mission".

On May Day, SABC-TV virtually ignored other rallies as it highlighted the launch of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA.

In addition, Western leaders have welcomed Chief Buthelezi as a pragmatist with a strong power base.

His opponents to his black left and white right have seen these as signs that the Government is promoting him as a moderate who is reasonable and is prepared to negotiate for peaceful, evolutionary change, and that whites would be better off sharing the country with him than with socialist revolutionaries who would take everything away from them.

Thus, from the Government side, the inclusion of Chief Buthelezi backed by the huge membership of Inkatha would be seen as a master stroke.

For one, it would take the sting out of American moves for more economic sanctions. After all, Pretoria's best friend, Ronald Reagan, has welcomed just about every Nationalist concession as a reformist move in the right direction. The nomination of Chief Buthelezi would be hailed as a dramatic step away from apartheid.

Internationally and locally, the Nationalists would be able to say the National Government was now multiracial, and coupled with the proposed multiracial second tier of government, that this was the second step -- after the inclusion of an "Indian" and a "coloured" in the Cabinet -- towards all-race power-sharing.

Obviously, extra-parliamentary organisations which condemn Chief Buthelezi's participation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly will again condemn his inclusion in the Cabinet.

They would argue that he does not represent the majority of black people, and that his inclusion in the ruling Cabinet would be on the basis of his being a minority voice in a country where the majority is black.

All the speculation about his inclusion in the Cabinet would obviously come to nothing if he declined any invitation. Would he accept such an invitation?

For one, Chief Buthelezi has condemned the tricameral parliamentary system, and as a result, he parted company with one of his major allies, Mr Allen Hendrickse, who now serves in the Cabinet.

If Chief Buthelezi served in the same Cabinet, it might be seen as vindication of Mr Hendrickse's decision to participate in the tricameral system.

For another, Chief Buthelezi has refused to negotiate with the Government on the basis of its current proposals. And

Inkatha refused to take part in the Soweto's local elections, for example.

Chief Buthelezi will obviously be faced with an awkward choice. Would he take a calculated gamble on the basis that his presence in the Cabinet would open the way for other Africans?

Would it be argued that once he had succeeded in allaying white fears, the Government would move more quickly towards greater power sharing at second and third levels of Government?

On the other hand, the far-right whites, who have accused the Nats of selling out, might resort to violence. And the ANC, PAC, and other groups such as the UDF and the National Forum would not sit back in changed circumstances.

Would the impatient youth, whom some analysts regard as being even more to the left than the ANC, resort to greater violence?

My guess is that, if invited, Chief Buthelezi would not accept the invitation to serve in the Cabinet until he had succeeded in extracting all sorts of conditions from the Government.

One of these might be that the Government issued a clear, unambiguous statement of intent regarding steps it was prepared to take in the long and short terms.

Even if Chief Buthelezi were not picked, or if he declined the invitation, just a move to open the Cabinet to an African would open a political pandora's box.

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CSO: 3400/1936

MEER: ACROSS BORDER RAIDS IMPERIL NEGOTIATIONS

Durban POST NATAL in English 21-24 May 86 p 8

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

THERE was widespread criticism of the South African Defence Force raids this week.

In a statement on behalf of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr Farouk Meer said this was the clearest indication to South Africans and the world at large that the South African Government was not interested in peace.

"While asking others like the ANC to renounce violence, it reserves the right to bully and crush its opponents internally and to make armed raids on its neighbours," said Dr Meer.

"We strongly condemn this callous and insane action by the Government. It imperils any negotiation towards a peaceful resolution of our problems and one wonders whether this latest attack was deliberately designed to scuttle the work of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group.

"We call on the world not simply to condemn this latest outrage but to take appropriate and meaningful measures to bring an end to nationalist rule and apartheid."

The United Democratic Front's Natal publicity secretary Lechesa Tsenoli said the South African Government's "ongoing destabilisation policy" must be condemned in the strongest terms.

"But most importantly, the SADF activities, both within and outside the country, show it to be the monster we have always maintained is responsible for the detraction of all chances of peace in the sub-continent.

"The South African Government is undermining every single rule of international relations and, at the same time, wants the world to believe it is a peace broker in this sub-region.

"Those members of the international community who have sympathies with the South African Government would do well to reconsider for the interest of peace in this sub-region."

UDF national publicity secretary Murphy Morobe described the raids into Botswana and Zimbabwe as "the ultimate in state gangsterism and blackmail".

"For the oppressed majority, Pretoria's aggression against its neighbours is indicative of the crisis and desperation in ruling class circles.

"Apartheid and peace are incompatible. Pretoria must know the struggle is being waged inside South Africa. To subject our neighbours to such brutalisation and blatant disregard of their territorial integrity is the ultimate in State gangsterism and blackmail.

"These latest attacks are a direct rebuff to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group.

"We call on the international community to intensify the cultural, political, and economic isolation of the present regime. Complacency and so-called neutrality can only assist in worsening the situation in South Africa," said Mr Morobe.

Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) publicity secretary Muntu ka Myeza said the attacks were "a bizarre caricature" of the American attack on Libya.

The SADF "invasion" of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia stood condemned because the evidence upon which the attacks were mounted was never tested.

"The attacks would still remain condemned in any event because the aggression is in defence of a system that is condemned by the entire peace-loving world," he said.

"The tragedy of the raid is that South Africa is at war with all her neighbours and is attacking her own citizens living in those countries."

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said while attacks on neighbouring states should be condemned it was also true the South African Government had warned that its Defence Force would retaliate if attacks on South Africa were launched from any one of the neighbouring states.

He said in a statement from Ulundi it was tragic that the whole of Southern Africa was going to be "boiled in a conflagration of violence" merely because South Africans could not find a peaceful solution to their problems.

He said Southern Africa was one economic unit and it would be tragic if this part of the continent should become "a theatre of war".

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) condemned the SADF raids as a clear indication that "the apartheid regime uses this cloak to mask its real intentions of destabilising our sub-continent and killing innocent people forced to flee in the first place from the injustices of apartheid".

"These illegal actions convince us that the minority regime has no intention of peacefully resolving the crisis that faces our country.

"It only convinces the democratic majority inside South Africa that this minority regime will continue to seek to maintain power through force in a cycle of violence.

"Cosatu believes the latest raids show and convince the sceptical Western governments that only an intensification of pressure from their side will move this Government towards meeting the demands of the people."

Support for the action, predictably, came from white right-wing groupings.

The Conservative Party, the HNP, and the New Republic Party all voiced their approval of the strikes.

Adding his voice to theirs was Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, who said he could not criticise the SADF action.

In a statement released in Cape Town, he said he regretted "the events leading to the death of people".

"However, circumstances as well as cause and effect must be taken into consideration.

"The discovery of large arms caches and the escalation of attacks on individuals, homes, and public places demanded that strong action be taken.

"Acts of terrorism preventing a negotiated, peaceful settlement of the country's problems cannot be tolerated.

"With this in mind, I have no criticism of the action of the SADF," Mr Hendrickse said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UWUSA PRESIDENT ISSUES STERN WARNING ON WORKER EXPLOITATION

Durban POST NATAL in English 21-24 May 86 p 8

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

THE president of the United Workers' Union of South Africa has issued "a very stern and serious warning" to all employers and management that it would not allow its members to be exploited.

Uwusa president Phineas Ndlovu said this week while the Union stood for a free enterprise system and believed a strong and vibrant economy held the key to freedom and liberation, it would not allow its members to be exploited under the free enterprise system.

This is the first major policy statement from the fledgling union launched in opposition to the giant Congress of South African Trade Unions at a massive rally at Durban's King's Park Stadium on May 1 by Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

At the launch, Uwusa leaders committed the union to "free enterprise" and opposed disinvestment.

"Uwusa will not allow poor or weak management to be used as an excuse for retrenchment or for workers to be paid below accepted levels," Mr Ndlovu said.

"Uwusa is committed to representing all workers to ensure they are justly rewarded for their efforts and their meaningful contribution to the economy of this country."

Mr Ndlovu said Uwusa was formed in response to "an overwhelming demand" by workers in South Africa for "help in fighting off the negative effects of political interference".

"Uwusa's primary objective is, and will remain, to help organise, form, and support industry-based trade unions throughout the country in order that they can concentrate, free from political intimidation, on the basic and vital labour affairs of their members.

"We represent a union whose objective is to work for and on behalf of the workers in South Africa — to end the exploitation of the worker and to improve the quality of life."

Mr Ndlovu admitted there was concern among workers and employers that violence would mark the formation of Uwusa and the recruitment of members.

"Uwusa is prepared to answer all allegations of violence. We have the infrastructure and disciplinary procedures to thoroughly investigate any incident.

"We pledge to work with all unions, employers, and other authorities in establishing facts and truth behind allegations of violence."

He said Uwusa was committed to a "non-violent and negotiated freedom".

"The fact that we were able to bring 80 000 people together for the launch in Durban, in a unified atmosphere of determination to succeed, and recorded one of the biggest gatherings ever of workers without a single incident, is a hallmark of our commitment."

Mr Ndlovu said Uwusa was fully committed to serving the best interests of all workers, and "in order to do this, we will recruit and employ the best consultancy services available here".

"If within our executive and among our various union affiliates we do not have the expertise required to serve our members, then we will recruit or train to provide the best professionals available."

Mr Ndlovu said the membership drive and the requests for membership of the union since May Day had been "overwhelming".

"The response has been so great throughout Natal and the Transvaal our resources are being stretched to the limit.

"We are paying great and urgent attention to this aspect and will soon be able to accommodate the thousands of inquiries we are receiving from individuals and many major unions."

Mr Ndlovu said Uwusa, in terms of its founding, should now be regarded as a general union.

"Under our constitution, we are also identified as a general union with the facility to set up separate affiliates with various industries and so to evolve to become a federation.

"Uwusa will be registered as a general union under the Labour Relations Act of South Africa and will use or exploit all the facilities available to us under the act and the Industrial Court."

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CSO: 3400/1936

SOUTH AFRICA

MP'S DISCUSS ABOLITION OF INFLUX CONTROL LAWS

PFP's Olivier Supports Repeal

ME091410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 9 June, SAPA--No other legislation had caused more bitterness and conflict between black and white in South Africa than the influx control laws and the bill repealing them was one of the most important ever to come before parliament, Mr Ric Olivier (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Nominated) said today.

Speaking in support of the second reading of the abolition of influx control bill he said it was unfortunate that the effects of the influx control laws on blacks would "stay with us for a long time...the bitterness cannot be removed in an instant."

Literally millions of black people had been arrested and sent to jail since the laws were introduced and the implications of this on the dignity and quality of life of blacks should never be underestimated.

Not only the influx control measures, but the related legislation which was also being repealed, had detracted from "fundamental freedom of blacks."

Mr Olivier said the government had given assurances in the past that forced removals of blacks would stop and the bill was concrete proof of this. The bill had to be seen against the background of the government's recently published white paper on urbanisation because for the first time in South Africa's history, a strategy for orderly urbanisation had been set out which accepted blacks migration to urban areas.

It was a fortuitdus change from the unrealistic ideological approach by government over the years so far. It was vitally important, however, that sufficient land, housing, economic prospects and job opportunities be provided to cope with the urbanisation process, Mr Olivier said. Without these, orderly urbanisation would remain a dream.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Risalk) asked whether, in view of Mr Olivier's attitude to blacks urbanisation, he was also in favour of blacks from South Africa's neighboring countries settling in the republic's urban areas.

Mr Olivier replied the government's responsibility did not extend to such people, but for the people of South Africa.

NPP's Pachai Views End of Pass Laws

MB101816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, 10 June, SAPA--The repeal of pass laws could ease the plight of blacks, but it would still take a long time for the "decades of bitterness" they had caused to disappear, Mr Somaroo Pachai (NPP [National People's Party] Natal Midlands) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the abolition of Influx Control Amendment Bill, he said with influx control now on the way out, the government must start taking steps to repeal the group areas act.

Mr Pachai said Indian MP's ended the first term in parliament last year with "little or nothing to crow about." But this year, with influx control and pass laws about to be scrapped, they would return to their electoral divisions "with a sense of satisfaction" that reform was taking shape.

"We are glad we can now see the light at the end of the long tunnel to justify our participation in parliament," he said.

Also speaking in the debate, Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet (NPP Nominated) said he had at first suspected "hidden catches" in the governments move to abolish influx control, but was now satisfied there were none. "There are no hidden flaws either," he said.

Labor's Wentworth Sees 'Giant Step'

MB101943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] House of Representatives, 10 June, SAPA--The full impact of the scrapping of influx control had not yet been felt because it affected many acts, Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP [Labor Party] Wentworth) said today. Speaking during the debate on the Abolition of Influx Control Bill he said it was a small step for the present parliament to take but a giant step in civil rights.

The "dompas" [passbooks] had disappeared and instead there was a common identity document for all which had its spin-off in the citizenship Rights Bill. The provision of vast pieces of land in urban areas was necessary to meet the needs of people moving to the cities. This needed to be "jacked up and speeded up," he said.

There were more than one million people squatting around Durban and ample provision needed to be made for land requirements.

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CSO: 3400/1957

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE ACTION AGAINST CAPE TOWN PROTEST REPORTED

EB110515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, 10 June, SAPA--People attending a meeting in central Cape Town to protest against the security bills were baton-charged and sjambokked [whipped] by riot police today when they gathered near the gates of parliament.

Dozens of demonstrators were sjambokked and three arrested when about 150 people awaited the return of a delegation led by the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton.

The five-strong delegation had been mandated to hand a statement on the bills to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, by some 600 people who had attended an earlier meeting at the St. George's Cathedral Hall.

While the delegation was in parliament seeking a meeting with Mr Botha, protestors outside were charged by police.

According to an eyewitness, a Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP, Mr Roger Burrows, the students who were sjambokked at no stage appeared threatening and they seemed to be dispersing when they were beaten. Mr Burrows also said that a colleague, Mr Tian van der Merwe, the PFP MP for Green Point, found an injured student after the incident and had taken her to Somerset Hospital where a head wound was stiched.

Mr Burrows said at about 2:00 pm he was in Government Avenue and saw a police truck filled with police. "Together with colleagues we watched as groups of young people from a meeting in St. George's Cathedral Hall moved towards the gates of parliament. As we moved towards them a group of about 15 police went past us to stand between the young people and the gates. As we arrived a captain was reading a warning to disperse in three minutes. The students began to filter away towards Bureaux Street. When the three minutes were up, at 2:10 pm, the police charged the group, then numbering about 70 to 80. I moved through to Adderley Street, at the Smuts Statue, where the police had chased a group of five to six girls--beating them as they went. This group then dashed across Adderley Street and the police did not follow. I saw two students being taken into custody and placed in the police van. At no stage were the students threatening and when they were charged and beaten they appeared to be in the process of dispersing," Mr Burrows said.

A spokesman from the Repression Monitoring Group said one person had come into the relief centre bleeding profusely from facial cuts and four others sustained a sjambok weals. He said those arrested were Mr David Borchers, 24, and Mr Anton Roux, 28 and a 16 year old.

Two eyewitnesses, including a student, Mr John Berens, said as people began walking away from the gathering after the police order to disperse, they were charged at and sjambokked.

After the first two people were arrested the demonstrators regrouped and began singing freedom songs calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and chanting "Botha is a terrorist." Groups of policemen again charged at people fleeing in all directions. After the second charge a young black woman was arrested.

The delegation had been mandated to deliver a statement to Mr Botha demanding the withdrawal of the bills, the repeal of all repressive security legislation and the restoration of the rule of law.

Mrs Burton; Prof Donald Carr, deputy vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town [UCT]; the Rev Colin Jones of the University of the Western Cape; Dr Peter Folb, head of the Medical School at UCT; and Mr Terry Dowdall of the Organization for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa were delegated to deliver the statement.

Thirty organizations including the United Democratic Front, the Women's Movement for Peace, the National Union of South African Students and Jews for Justice endorsed the statement.

Mrs Burton said that they gave the statement to a senior police officer in parliament who had undertaken to hand it to Mr Botha and arrange an appointment.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, said today that "police had given a reasonable time of three minutes for the group to disperse, as there were adequate escape routes in the area. He said no injuries were reported to the police and confirmed that two men and a sixteen year old woman were arrested in the demonstration. All three appeared in court this afternoon on charges of attending an illegal gathering.

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CSO: 3400/1957

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MEMBERS CALL FOR CROSSROADS INQUIRY

MB1001230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town 10 June, SAPA--Opposition MP's today called for the devasted KTC squatter camp, in which at least eight people died and 14 were injured, to be declared a disaster area and for a judicial commission of inquiry into police actions.

Four Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP's Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Ken Andrew and Mr Errol Moorcroft visited the area. They were refused entry at two roadblocks but saw huge flames and palls of smoke that stretched for hundreds of metres. They visited Nyanga police station and spoke to witnesses.

The two ministers most closely concerned with the tense situation had no comment today. They are the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Andrew said today that all the evidence had pointed to a repeat performance of the Crossroads disaster three weeks ago.

Several PFP public representatives had received information at the weekend about the gathering of witdoek [white scarves] vigilantes. They had heard of fears that attacks on KTC and refugee centres were imminent. The police were told. Mr van der Merwe confirmed this. He had received the first call on Saturday.

Mr Andrew said the police, at least by not acting in good time, had effectively helped the vigilantes to commit arson on a grand scale. Tens of thousands more people were now likely to find themselves homeless and destitute.

Mr Suzman said a judicial commission of inquiry was essential in order to restore the credibility of the police.

Mr Van der Merwe said those who had started the burning at Crossroads were being virtually rewarded by being allowed to stay and to benefit from improvement of the area.

The Department of Constitutional Development has been accused of regarding the events in Crossroads as an alternative way to removing some squatters.

Mrs Suzman has called for the declaration of a disaster area. Steps could then be taken to provide people with at least the bare necessities.

Mr Le Grange declined to comment today on criticism of the police or on the situation in KTC. Mr Le Grange also declined to react to demands for a judicial inquiry into police activities.

Mr Heunis said he had no comment to make.

Mr Suzman said: "If, as the minister Mr Le Grange constantly proclaims, the police are being unjustly accused, he should welcome such a commission to clear their name. If the accusations are found to be true the minister should resign as this could only mean either that he has lost control or that he is condoning these actions."

Mrs Suzman said Mr Heunis must also take responsibility for the ghastly occurences in Crossroads and KTC if the perpetrators were to be rewarded with improved housing. "This alternative method of forced removal cannot surely be encouraged," Mrs Suzman said.

The New Republic Party spokesman for law and order, Mr. Vause Raw, said in a statement in Cape Town today that a military exercise was necessary to restore order in the Crossroads and KTC area.

Bishop Desmond Tutu was reported in a Cape Town newspaper today of having said that the "kind of massacre" in Crossroads is "quite unacceptable" but he will not intervene unless asked by those involved.

"The people on the ground should be the ones involved. The other church leaders and the council of churches have been working in the area. If the people ask me to try, I would be willing. The initiative must come from them. I don't want it to seem that I am butting in," he said.

At the height of the fighting he had been asked to intervene, but on investigation it had appeared that "the warring parties were not yet ready for mediation."

"I am quite prepared to come, but only if my presence is required by the church leadership and the people. What is happening there is quite horrible and we must try anything. That kind of massacre is quite unacceptable," he said.

Meanwhile as relief workers assess the aftermath of yesterday's violence in the squatter camp, church officials and squatter leaders are meeting today to discuss the outcome of the meeting with the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday afternoon.

As a cold drizzle settled over the Cape peninsula this morning, relief agencies' medical workers are starting to count the toll of the battle between comrades and witdocke.

A spokeswoman for St. John Ambulance, Mrs Ann Botha, said the organisations work in the area over the past three weeks has been lost and relief workers are back to square one.

SAWCO [Students Health and Welfare Care Organisations] [word indistinct] Mr Derek Livesy said there is much hunger in the area and many people were searching for lost relatives.

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CSO: 3400/1957

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTERS QUESTIONED ON PIETERSBURG MEETING DISRUPTION

MB1016131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 10 June, SAPA--The minister of law and order was today asked why it was not deemed necessary to issue sjamboks to police at the disrupted Pietersburg meeting last month when these weapons were used "fifteen minutes ago on a group of students standing peacefully outside parliament."

The question, from Mr.. Roger Burrows (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Pinetown), came after the minister, Mr. Louis le Grange, had said the police at Pietersburg were issued with side arms and batons.

After disorder began gasmasks and teargas were also issued. Sjamboks had not been issued because "the necessity for the use thereof did not exist."

Replying to the question about the students, Mr le Grange said he did not know what Mr Burrows was referring to.

As far as Pietersburg was concerned, however, the issuing of sjamboks had been at the discretion of the divisional commissioner of the SA police.

Replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) he said the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] was given permission by the chief magistrate of Pietersburg to hold a meeting on a sportsfield in the town on the same day. No restrictions were imposed on the number of people, the possession of flags or banners or on the making of speeches.

Asked by Mr Sopal whether it was not standard procedure when permission for a meeting of this nature was sought that permission for banners and flags be refused, the minister said, "no".

Replying to a question from Mr Jan Hoon (CP [Conservative Party] Kuruman), the minister said that 122 policemen were deployed at the HP meeting at Ellisras two days later.

Replying to another question from Mr Soal, Mr le Grange said these policemen were armed with side arms only.

Replying to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP [Reformed National Party] Sasolburg), the minister of defence Gen Magnus Malan, denied that students of the Rand Afrikaans University were transported to Pietersburg in a SADF Hercules to attend the disrupted meeting there.

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CSO: 3400/1957

SACC LEADERS EXPRESS CONCERN ON SECURITY BILLS, CROSSROADS

MB111655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA--Church leaders of the member churches of the South African Council of Churches [SACC] have expressed concern over the present state of tension and conflict in the country and have appealed to churches in other countries to ask their governments to intervene to prevent the escalation of violence in South Africa.

The SACC churches met in Johannesburg yesterday and today to discuss "some aspects of the present state of the nation."

Among issues discussed at the meeting were the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill--the two controversial bills now before parliament; the ban on commemoration meetings on June 16; and the worsening violence at the Crossroads squatter camp and other areas.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the churches said the new bills would give the minister of law and order further unrestricted powers, some of which he can delegate to his subordinates.

"These bills will finally put the authorities beyond the law and legalise their own lawlessness."

If the bills became law they would give the authorities "carte-blanche to act with indemnity. Such totalitarian powers, if exercised, will only serve to fan the flames of the present conflict," the statement said.

The churches urged that the bills be withdrawn, saying the only way to resolve the present conflict in the country was through negotiation with recognised leaders of the black people.

Turning to the ban on commemoration services on June 16, the churches said the government was making a blunder in refusing to recognise the right of people to observe the day.

"We therefore urge the authorities, and particularly those who control the security forces, to respect the right of people to meet on June 16, to refrain from confrontation and not provoke the anger and patience of people with their weapons and military machines.

"We affirm the call on our ministers throughout the land to open their churches for services on June 16 and to minister to all people in a situation of tension and conflict," the statement said.

The churches said they were appalled at the rapidly deteriorating situation in Crossroads and surrounding areas.

They were also appalled at the alleged collusion between the security forces and the "witdoeke" [white scarves] faction in the conflict.

"If these allegations prove true, this constitutes a grave abuse of the powers and functions of the police in maintaining law and order," the statement said.

They called for the immediate withdrawal of SA Defence Force personnel from Crossroads and that the SAP put a stop to the "witdoeke" attacks on squatters and refugees.

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CSO: 3400/1980

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S SUZMAN CHARGES POLICE AID CROSSROADS VIGILANTES

MB111607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 11 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 11 Jun, SAPA--The KTC, Crossroads and Nyanga Bush areas were being given over to anarchy as a result of certain people being given the right to drive residents out by burning and killing, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Houghton) said today.

Speaking in the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, she said the police were "openly flouting the law and a court order restraining them from harrassing the residents."

"There is no doubt that the appalling behaviour at KTC and Crossroads is largely the result of a feeling being engendered that the police have licence to behave how they will."

She said the "witdoeke" /white scarives/ gathered behind police vehicles as they moved through the townships.

"There appears to be a conspiracy and an unholy alliance between the minister of law and order and the minister of constitutional development and planning to clear people out of the KTC, Crossroads and Nyanga Bush areas."

The areas were being "given over to anarchy by allowing certain people to use burning and killing to get rid of residents."

One of the reasons for situation in the area was the impression which had been created that the police could act with impunity.

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CSO: 3400/1964

SOUTH AFRICA

EGLIN DESCRIBES COUNTRY AS 'POLICE STATE' AFTER EMERGENCY

MB131447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 13, SAPA--South Africans were living in a police state as a result of the regulations governing the nationwide state of emergency declared yesterday, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said the emergency was "the most severe clampdown on civil liberties and the most far-reaching denial of freedom of speech and assembly and the press in the history of South Africa."

The bill, and its sister measure, the Public Safety Amendment Bill, contained almost identical provisions to the emergency regulations.

The government had responded to its own failure by "grabbing more power" but this would not gain the approval of the official opposition, Mr Eglin said.

He moved as an amendment that the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which provides for detention of up to 180 days, be read a second time "this day six months."

If Mr le Grange wanted more power, he "can go and team up with his soul mates in the CP [Conservative Party], the HNP [Reformed National Party], and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]," Mr Eglin said.

The emergency regulations gave the police the right to "arrest, detain, enter, search, seize, confiscate, order, restrict, prohibit, interrogate...under indemnity and beyond the control of the courts."

Each of Mr Eglin's words was accompanied by cries of "hear, hear" from the NP [National Party] benches.

He continued: "And one realises that under these regulations we South Africans are living in a police state.

"Indeed, the fact that these awesome powers restricting individual freedom and by-passing the courts were able to be given without reference to parliament,

demonstrates how shaky the foundations of freedom in our country are in any case."

Mr Eglin said the imposition of the state of emergency was an admission by the government of the failure of its own policy.

Similar declarations had been made under NP governments after the Sharpeville shootings in 1961, the Soweto riots in 1976, the Uitenhage shootings in 1985 and again this year.

The periods between declarations were growing shorter and if the government did not change its policy, there would be a permanent state of emergency.

Each state of emergency had been more severe and more restrictive.

"Each one has borne traumatic testimony to the fact that the government is simply not fit to govern a modern, multi-racial South Africa.

"How many more deaths, how many more bannings, how many more detentions, how many more states of emergency must this country suffer before this government goes or changes its policy?"

In a normal democratic country a government that had "made such a mess of almost everything it touched" would either resign or call in other people to lead the country out of the crisis, Mr Eglin said.

"But here in South Africa the government responds to its own failure by grabbing more power.

"And every time it grabs more power it aggravates the conflict situation."

The declaration of the state of emergency would do nothing to remove the root cause of the conflict in South Africa but would in fact aggravate racial animosity and reduce the chances of lasting peace.

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CSO: 3400/1980

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S DALLING CITES 'EVIDENCE' OF POLICE BRUTALITY

MB111931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 11, SAPA--When South Africa eventually faced "Nuremberg-type trials," members of the National Party [NP] should not plead that they did not know about the "police excesses" which were taking place in the country, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said he had been challenged by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to produce evidence of police brutality.

"I have that evidence...and I wonder if the minister is proud of his boys."

He said he had 150 affidavits gathered in all parts of the country and which gave accounts of excesses by the police. During his speech, he read from several affidavits made by people in Johannesburg's Alexandra township who had allegedly been assaulted and tortured by the police.

"I am prepared to let members of this house read these affidavits so that those people who support this bill can be made aware of what is going on in this country."

When Nuremberg trials were held in South Africa--"and they will be"--NP MP's would not be able to say they did not know what was happening.

Mr Roelf Meyer (NP Johannesburg West) objected to the remark and asked the Chairman, Mr Rex le Roux, whether Mr Dalling could imply that the National Party has a Nazi government.

Mr Dalling then said he would change his remark and refer to "Nuremberg-type" trials.

He said that if the government persisted with the bill it would show it had given up its obligation to rule in terms of the rule of law.

If it "rammed" the bill through parliament against the wishes of the other two houses it would expose the new tricameral system as a "fraud constitution."

Mr Dalling read from an affidavit by Mrs Rebecca Beea, 32, who said that on April 23 this year, men in police uniforms had broken into her home in Alexandra and assaulted her and her young children.

Mr Pilot Mashiane had alleged in an affidavit that his 15-year-old son had been arrested by the police and assaulted so severely that he could no longer walk or speak properly. He said he had only discovered that his son had been detained a week later after seeing his name in THE STAR newspaper.

Mr Dalling read from an affidavit by an unidentified man who stated that a tyre had been placed around his neck after he had been arrested while walking down the street.

He had been threatened with a rifle and had been set upon by a police dog.

Mr Dalling also read from an affidavit which had been presented in a court case in the Eastern Cape in which a witness, Mr Fundisile Matshini, alleged he had been assaulted and had received what he thought were electric shocks to his genitals.

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CSO: 3400/1980

GROUPS REACT TO RESTRICTIONS ON MEDIA

Journalists Society Condemns Measures

MB121913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA--The Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] today condemned the general state of emergency and deplored the harsh restrictions announced against the press.

The public's right to know what is happening to our country at this vital time has been throttled by this draconian banning of unrest coverage, said the acting president Gwen Gill today in a statement.

The SASJ believes unreservedly in the free flow of information and urgently calls on the government to reverse the measures announced so far and to desist from further curbs on the press.

We also call for the release from detention of fellow trade unionists and other detainees so there can be an exchange of information in this time of crisis.

MWASA Cites Government 'Intransigence'

MB130510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0132 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA--The Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) today said the government would have to bear the consequences of the declaration of the state of emergency and the restrictions it imposed on the media.

"Instead of correcting the wrongs in the country, the government has taken action on people who want to correct those wrongs and has also muzzled the people whose duty it is to expose these wrongs," said MWASA in a statement.

"MWASA condemns the imposition of the state of emergency, the arrest of leaders and members of the community and these draconian restrictions on the press."

These were an illustration of the "desperate situation the government finds itself in," the statement said.

"Unfortunately many of our countrymen will have to suffer because of this intransigence by the government. Whatever happens the government must know that it will be held to blame. No amount of sugar coating will exonerate it from the misery that will follow the state of emergency."

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CSO: 3400/1980

BUSINESS DAY EDITOR VIEWS REPORT ON REFORM

MB091646 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 9 Jun 86

/From the "24 Hours" presented by Hugh Pricey-Jones/

/Text/ /Pricey-Jones/ Like most people in South Africa these days, the republic's businessmen are under painful pressure. They are worried about the continuing violence and about economic difficulties caused by angry black workers which are threatening their profitability.

Well, today 600 of South Africa's most prominent businessmen have put their names to recommendations for political and economic change. They urge a say in the running of the country for the blacks. They also want to get more of them interested in running their own businesses and getting a share of the country's wealth. But the South African authorities have brushed aside businessmen's complaints in the past, so I asked Ken Owen, editor of BUSINESS DAY in Johannesburg, how much impact the latest proposals would have on the South African Government.

/Begin recording/ /Owen/ Well they have a better chance with the South African Government, I suspect, than they have with the black people. The South African Government is moving towards modifying many of the racial practices and many of the restrictions of black people's rights but I think there are two areas of difficulty: One is that the businessmen will have no effect whatsoever on the government's security measures which are, in some ways, another of the problems, and I suspect they'll have very little effect on the views of black people who are deeply suspicious of business and of private enterprise generally.

/Pricey-Jones/ Now what about the time scale? When the government says it is moving toward doing things it seems to mean about 10 or 20 years, whereas, of course, businesses have to look at a quarter of a year or much more short-term business.

/Owen/ Quite clearly, South Africa has run out of time on all kinds of fronts and that is one reason why there is so much urgency behind (?it as well). Indeed the business community is adopting a course of action which is not usual for businessmen.

/Price-Jones/ But how much pressure is going with it? Is the business community making any sort of threat, giving any sort of ultimatum to the government?

/Owen/ They do have a great deal of influence, we are talking about the 100 top corporations, we are talking about those who are very best South African businessmen in a climate where the confidence is so low that nobody will invest at all. I mean, the government is absolutely frantic to get (?growth) going and can't do it, and so I don't think this government can ignore that there is a great of at least /word indistinct/ pressure behind what the business community does.

/Pricey-Jones/ Now, the Commonwealth, as you probably know, is discussing economic measures against South Africa or what for a better word would be sanctions. Are businessmen worried about sanctions? Would that be the last straw?

/Owen/ While, I am not sure when one reaches the last straw, but obviously everybody, not only businessmen, but everybody is deeply disturbed by sanctions and the more so because nobody sees how, in any realistic terms, this government can move fast enough to avert them. /end recording/

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CSO: 3400/1964

SOUTH AFRICA

NUM'S RAMAPHOSA, OPPENHEIMER EXCHANGE VIEWS ON PRESS

MB100652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 9 Jun 86

/Text/ Johannesburg, 9 Jun, SAPA--Most South African journalists had become active agents in the process of perpetrating disinformation and blatant propaganda for the minority readers in the capitalist press, the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said in Johannesburg tonight.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa was speaking at the Market Theatre on the same platform as mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer on the occasion of the first anniversary of THE WEEKLY MAIL.

It was the first time that the trade unionist and the semiretired Mr Oppenheimer have met.

Speaking on the role of the press in a changing South Africa, Mr Ramaphosa said most jouranlists had become "active agents under the guise of peresenting both sides of the story, deluding themselves that there is such a thing as total objectivity."

In the present South African society, there were only two possible positions to take--that of the status quo or that of opposing the status quo.

Journalists were not exempt from the inherent contradictions of the country, Mr Ramaphosa added.

Mr Ramaphosa, as the first speaker, was introduced by coeditor of THE WEEKLY MAIL, Anton Harber, and the singing of a socialist African Workers song by a group of companions.

He responded to the singing by saying that although 2 years ago he would probably have disregarded socialism, he now had to say it was an issue which had to be taken "very seriously."

Speaking on THE WEEKLY MAIL--which was first published on 14 June 1985 by some journalists retrenched from the now defunct RAND DAILY MAIL--Harber said the sharing of the same platform by the two speakers was a sign of what the newspaper stood for--an exchange of views.

"THE WEEKLY MAIL is probably the only newspaper read both in Parliament and Pollsmoor Prison, by leaders of industry and of trade unions," he said.

Earlier, he had said the papers staff felt itself "dutibound to expose happens in our country and as a result was constantly up against the law."

He called journalism an "outlaw profession," but one which was mainly dominated by too "conservative, middle of the road" newspapers who did not respond to the present crisis.

The new emerging press--such as THE WEEKLY MAIL, THE INDICATEOR, THE NAMIBIAN and THE NEW NATION--proved that the press could respond to the issues of the day and that they would be the press of the future, Harber said.

Mr Ramaphosa, speaking at the end of the fourth round of annual wage negotiations with the Chamber of Mines, said THE WEEKLY MAIL had attempted to portray a fairly true picture of the present society.

"But what should be asked is whether it was directed at Crossroads, Soweto, Alexandra--or is it the liberal consciousness of Hougton and Parktown?"

Mr Ramaphosa said the South African press could only "save its souls by portraying the just struggle of an oppressed people."

But he also said he was not suggesting that journalists should become propagandists, but rather that they should "examine and expose."

Having said earlier that Mr Oppenheimer had done him the "disfavour of retiring" at the time he (Mr Ramaphosa) entered the world of mining trade unionism, he also said they both shared a common interest--that of diamond mining.

He turned to the role of the media with regard to the mining industry, saying that it was an area left "unchallenged by the press," while attention was paid only to the industry's education and other social projects, and with annual results published on financial pages--not read by workers--reflecting large profits.

"The working class regretfully have to inform (them) that their effort in drawing up blueprints of reform within the free enterprise system is noted but is irrelevant. Free enterprise is bankrupt...workers want socialism...despite talks between big businessmen with the ANC.

"It should be no surprise that if the working class asks for disinvestment and sanctions...we are not cutting our throats...We have had no joy from free enterprise.

He said the media was the key to the transformation of South African society, but it was not an "elite group with an elite function."

Mr Oppenheimre told the well attended gathering his sharing a platform with the trade unionist was "a rather happy occasion," which was "rather fun."

He said Mr Ramaphosa's address was "moving," although there were differences between them.

"We are one at regarding a free, lively, brave press as an essential factor in our country...but it is very important to get a degree of tolerance...too many people think fair and strong expression of views is wrong and conducive to violence, and this is by no means confined to the right-wing..." he said.

Mr Oppenheimer said he believed that he and Mr Ramaphosa were in agreement that a free and worthy press was an essential factor in the life of a free country. They would, however, see essentials differently.

He said that idealism had to have a "realistic" basis, calling for sound commercial sense--which THE WEEKLY MAIL had.

"I like to think," he added, "that we are going through extremely painful birthpangs of an emerging new sort of South Africa."

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CSO: 3400/1964

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH GROUPS REACT TO INTERNAL SECURITY BILL

Methodist Group Condemns Bills

MB070850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2159 GMT 6 Jun 86

/Text/ Cape Town 6 Jun, SAPA--The Methodist Church Cape Synod today strongly condemned the proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, saying they represented "an entrenchment of the power wielded by the state and the armed forces."

In a unanimous resolution the clergymen said they believed "these proposed laws will nullify the power of the judisciary, jeopardise media freedom and interfere with the freedom of association against the freedom of the individual without trial."

"The synod is further convinced that increasing the power of the South African Armed Forces will not in any way contribute to the resolution of the crisis in our country, but will rather lead to an intensification of the conflict," the resolution stated.

The synod, held over 3 days, included representatives and ministers from all Methodist churches in the Cape. The Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was congratulated on his election.

The issue of disinvestment caused division within the synod and it was resolved that churches would review a study document on disinvestment and report back to the annual conference in October.

Concern was expressed over ministering to young people in the South African Defence Force (SADF) from within the official structures of the SADF.

"The synod is committed to ministering to young people in the SADF but are looking for ways to minister for them from outside the SADF," a spokesman said.

Anglican Council to Disobey New Laws

MB111522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 11 Jun 86

/Text/ Johannesburg, 11 Jun, SAPA--The Anglican Diocesan Council for Johannesburg has resolved it would be unable to obey regulations in terms of pending security legislation if it becomes law and would not counsel other Anglicans to do so.

"The diocesan council declares that if this legislation becomes law, it will be unable to obey regulations made in terms of it, nor will it counsel other Anglicans to obey them," a press statement from the diocesan secretary said today.

The Diocesan Council of the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg, meeting on 7 June "declares its unbending support for the rule of law, and approves all actions which uphold it," the statement said.

"In view of the council the pending legislation contemplated in the Public Safety Bill and the Internal Security Bill is an abrogation of the rule of law."

The council also passed a resolution congratulating the bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, on his election to the archbishopric of Cape Town.

It thanked him for his personal pastoral care and strong leadership in "opposing the injustice and oppression which prevail in our country today."

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CSO: 3400/1964

SOUTH AFRICA

'NETWORK' PROGRAM DISCUSSES VIOLENCE AT WITS UNIVERSITY

MB061652 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 3 Jun 86

/Interview with Professor Karl Tober, vice chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, by John Bishop, on the "Network" program--live/

/Text/ /Bishop/ I am sure you will be aware of recent trouble on the campus of the University of Witwatersrand, which culminated last Friday with the arrest made by the South African police of Wits students and some lecturers. Well, they appeared in court yesterday, and their case will continue on 9 July. With me tonight to discuss the issue is the vice chancellor of Wits University, whom we welcome. Prof Karl Tober, thanks for coming along.

/Tober/ Good evening.

/Bishop/ Professor, I think we both agree, do we not, we have just agreed before we went on the air that we really cannot talk about the events of last weekend, because of the sub judice ruling. But in general terms, we must not be restricted in talking about your attitude--you, representing the university--to the police coming onto the campus. Now, what is that in a nutshell? What is your attitude?

/Tober/ Well, I would have thought that the police should only come onto the campus when specifically requested by me to do so. I understand perfectly, of course, that in terms of existing legislation they have their own duty to perform. But a university community is a very special kind of community. It is based on consensus, it is based on freedom of expression and of assembly. And I in my experience would say that whatever the intentions are of the forces of law and order, their presence on the campus in time of crisis tends to exacerbate situations, rather than assisting in solving them.

/Bishop/ Yes. You would agree, though, would you, that it is within the rights of the civil arm to enter any premises if they think there is a likelihood of public violence taking place? I mean, the police do that all over the world, is that not so?

/Tober/ As to the legal aspects of it, there is no doubt at all. What I am pleading for is calm and wisdom.

/Bishop/ Now, I think people would plead for that as far as your students and lecturers are concerned. I am going to ask you a tough one. It is a very short one. What on earth is going on at Wits over the last few weeks? I think tonight's paper lists six or seven incidents, student pitted against student, some lecturers taking one side, other lecturers taking another. What is going on?

/Tober/ It must be clearly understood that a university community such as mine has the whole spectrum of political opinions as is prevalent in all population groups in the country today. It must also be clearly understood, Mr Bishop, that under no circumstances is a university community immune to the trials and tribulations which beset the nation today. The very opposite is true. It is not surprising that young people particularly are deeply committed to their points of view. So the tremors which shake our country now reverberate through the institution. And I think if young people stop being concerned, who is going to be concerned about the future, if they are not?

/Bishop/ Yes. I do not think rational people who know something about how a free university should operate would argue with any of that. But I think rational people could say: Has Wits--and I am afraid that means you, sir, and perhaps your deputy vice chancellor, Professor Shear--lost control of its own students? Now what would you say to that?

/Tober/ I would say we have not lost control of our own students. I would say that the measure of control depends on us being able to sort out in our own environment our own problems by using our own internal disciplinary procedures. And if these take a long time, it is not that we are sitting back doing nothing, but we are committed to the normal rule of law as it is enshrined in the university's disciplinary procedures.

/Bishop/ Yes. Now, of course, that is a frustrating thing for people outside who do not understand universities. You have to wait, you have to weigh the evidence, and so on. But is there really time? Now, let us point to what seems to be the major problem in there. It seems as if you have got left- and right-wing students or, if you prefer the term, liberal and conservative students, pitted against each other, working out the affairs of this country inside the university, even leading to assaults, attempted assaults, burning of flags, and all the rest of it. Now, the public, I think, would say to you you have got to stop that, Prof Tober. Now would you not agree with that, that it has got to be stopped, and quickly?

/Tober/ There is no question about it. I would have thought that I am on record--and my actions, not only my words, speak loudly enough--I have condemned violence ever since I have taken office. I do not condone it, for whatever noble reason it might be committed. But I think we should appreciate that we are living in a violent society.

/Bishop/ Yes, Now, the phrase militants keeps coming up. Who are these militants on the campus?

/Tober/ It depends what you mean by militants. We have, of course, a large group of committed students, committed to change at an accelerated pace, committed to the rapid establishment of a totally open society, or committed--to put it more bluntly--to majority rule. Now, as long as there is no meaningful participation by the majority in a country's internal affairs, these students' attitude will sharpen and become more profiled.

/Bishop/ Well, I think that people would appreciate that students are permitted to protest against the current situation, and so forth, but they would also say--and would you--that it must be peacefully, that, frustrating as it may be, they must not throw stones at each other or attack each other or stop academic freedom. Now, what would you say to that?

/Tober/ Oh, absolutely but I...

/Bishop, interrupting/ But that is not happening at Wits. I mean, academic freedom has been infringed, has it not?

/Tober/ Well, it depends what you mean by has been infringed. Do not forget that isolated incidents are played up as if the campus was in a total state of revolution. This is merely and simply untrue.

/Bishop/ Who plays that up? You mean the press, generally?

/Tober/ I think so. I think some of the reports have been exaggerated. Now, of course incidents occur. They are deplorable and they should not happen, and we, by negotiation, attempt in each case to avoid them or to calm things down. But do not forget the public should give us credit for the fact that there has never been a long-term disruption in our teaching, that there has never been an interruption, up to now, and it has not happened yet, of examinations, unlike in most institutions in this country, institutions of higher learning. All my students wrote their exams in 1985. Now, all the teaching continued as normal. There were the occasional, sporadic interruptions by noise on isolated days. But I think it is very important for the public to realize that the university continues to function. And it is our business to ensure that it will continue to do so.

/Bishop/ Prof Tober, there is an impression, too, that you--and I am afraid, again, Prof Shear has been picked out in the press, you must have read the reports--that you are on the side of the left, whatever the left do, and in particular the black students, it is okay. Whatever some of the conservative white students do, it is never okay. What is your reaction to that?

/Tober/ I think it is important to see these statements in the context of the university's overall philosophy. If you condemn the unviersity's philosophy as liberal, then you may have grounds for your statement. But I must point out that the declaration which we issued on 6 December through senate and council is unequivocally committing the institution to a wider role in society. It is a statement which has evoked tremendous local and international support. I think the public should realize that the major universities in the world are standing right behind us in the defining of our goals. I have just returned

from the States. I think it is essential that I quote at least two brief sentences, if there is time enough, from this statement, to give the public an idea what the university attempts to do. And in quoting these two sentences I also want to make it clear that our main mission remains an educational one. Now, these statements read as follows: The aims of the university are the pursuit of truth, irrespective of its consequences, and academic advancement of the individual, irrespective of race. These aims cannot be attained where discriminatory practices prevail and provoke violent action and reaction. The council and the senate of the university therefore call for the repeal of all apartheid legislation and the security laws that are designed to maintain it, and for the negotiation of a new, just, and democratic constitution built on the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

/Bishop/ Well, that is a philosophy which I think many people in the country are going to uphold and indeed, from the top we have heard that apartheid is outmoded. But we have to get down in the remaining time, which is short, to just ask you now: things like the students and staff marching in the public thoroughfares at these troublesome times. Will you not discourage that?

/Tober/ I discourage it at every single moment when it occurs. When open air gatherings take place, I attempt to persuade, on each occasion, the students to refrain from them, for their own protection.

/Bishop/ Are you taking steps to bring these warring factions together in peace, to restore the tranquility of the university? Is that happening right now?

/Tober/ Well, it is happening all the time. Dialogue continues. But I think we must have no illusions. Unless the grave problems which beset the whole nation are solved, I alone cannot restore the balance on the campus.

/Bishop/ Prof Tober, we wish you luck with your task, and thank you very much for joining us on "Network."

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CSO: 3400/1964

PROJECT FREE ENTERPRISE REPORT DISCUSSED

MB111839 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Discussion with Chris Ball, managing director of Barclay's Bank; Christo Nel of Project Free Enterprise; and Martin Nasser, chairman of Project Free Enterprise, in Johannesburg, moderated by Rob Fysh and introduced by Michelle Alexander on the "Network" program--live]

[Text] [Alexander] The final chapter of UNISA's [University of South Africa] analysis of negative black perceptions of the free market system in South Africa has been published and copies of this comprehensive report have been posted to some 7,000 businessmen and other decisionmakers in South Africa. As with many reports, it has provoked comment but could simply start collecting dust. Given this danger and the belief that the government has committed itself to and is implementing a [?reform] program, there is still a vital question remaining: How is business going to implement the very precise recommendations of Project Free Enterprise on the shopfloor and in the corridors of upper management? To discuss this tonight we have three experts in the studio talking to Rob Fysh.

[Fysh] In the studio with me tonight Project Free Enterprise Chairman Professor Martin Nasser. Welcome. On his left, Chris Ball, managing director of Barclay's Bank, and Christo Nel, project leader of Project Free Enterprise. Professor Nasser, if we can look at the first question, we are looking at the implementation. What is the single most important first step to take in the implementation of this?

[Nasser] Rob, I think that what we are talking about essentially is looking at the whole internal environment within organizations and providing the [word indistinct] here that make it possible for people to want to identify with the concept of free enterprise. That means providing them with a stake in the corporation and the economy basically.

[Fysh] Christo, what is your feeling?

[Nel] The experience which Martin and I have had the last few months is one in which management now sees a clear path ahead and where we really need to get top management and middle management working together towards implementing totally integrated packages throughout their organization.

[Fysh] Chris, two respected academics...[changes thought] you are a businessman, what is your feeling?

[Ball] I think that the project focuses our attention very clearly and very strongly on two things that are important: Firstly, that equal opportunity means equalization of opportunity and that is something that the business community has to achieve in its organizations, but secondly, of course, that free enterprise means freedom to be [words indistinct] in a society. Now the equalization of opportunity is a complex issue which is going to require the patience and the fortitude and the goodwill of the people implementing it and there is a lot to be done and there is a lot that can be done.

[Fysh] Martin, the first stumbling block has already been hit. You've had some negative reaction already. Why?

[Nasser] Very simply because I think people are equating the free enterprise with the old apartheid regime and the old apartheid system. They find it difficult to separate the two, in fact, and to talk lucidly about the concept of free enterprise is beyond their comprehension at this point in time.

[Fysh] So how are you going to overcome that first major stumbling block?

[Nasser] I think the first thing is to just separate in very definite terms what free enterprise is all about that it actually provides an opportunity for a whole new sort of economic order inside the country in which everybody has a very strong possibility for upward mobility, quality of life, growth in education, and growth in material wealth as well.

[Ball] I agree with that. We, of course, have not had the free enterprise as yet. We have to remove the constraints on what we might do so that people actually are free to participate fully in the economy and than we can get on with the job.

[Fysh] But fair enough, Chris, we are in a catch-22 now because you are asking business, which has been stigmatized--and let's not discuss that, we know why--but you are now asking business to tell the workers that a free market system is actually better than socialism which they quite definitely seem to prefer. How are you going to solve that one?

[Ball] One has to make the situation credible to them. If they feel that they have an equal opportunity to participate in the fruits of the organization and if they feel that they are being treated equally with everybody else, then I think that that will come right. I am intrigued to find from my experience how people actually are even nervous about [word indistinct]. People are very sensitive indeed to the manner in which they are actually treated in the workplace, extremely sensitive. For example, there is a tendency for some people to be called by their Christian names and some by their surnames even at the same level because some come from one ethnic group and another comes from others and, of course, the people who are called by their Christian names only and introduced around the shop by their Christian names only are offended because they are treated thereby in a manner which is inferior to the other people.

[Fysh] Yes, all right. Christo, we are looking at another major problem and that is communication down the line. You have proposed here that we talk to senior management who have got to talk to middle management, who have got to then talk to the shop floor. Now, there is a major gap there. How are you going to get through that?

[Nel] Management's going to have to address two major perceptions in the short term and in the South African context they are the only people, business environment, that can address this. [sentence as heard] On the one hand we have to, as Chris has already mentioned, bring the worker to understand that apartheid and the free market system are not mutually inclusive, that the free market can in fact offer greater benefits than any other system. But we also have to educate the white workers to understand that in order for one party to gain another party doesn't necessarily have to lose, and I think we have an equal challenge in educating the black worker to accept the free market system as we have to educate the white manager and especially the middle manager....

[Fysh, interrupting] But already, in your investigations in this you picked up that there was a lack of commitment on the part of business, they don't seem to realize the urgency. Now, how are you going to avoid that, because it is just another lip service exercise unless you start right now doing, you know, practical implementation?

[Nel] This is the one thing that we have seen. We looked at last year, 1984, 1985, then management was very much lost in this quagmire. It's a new problem. It's not a problem which we are taught in our past experience through universities, etc. What we now see is that now that management has a guideline, it has a blueprint to follow, we have seen the motivation there, we have seen the focus there, and all we need is to somehow consolidate this into a national action. And then South African line managers have an incredible ability to rise to the occasion, and we are already seeing them doing that, and this is what's so positive.

[Nasser] I think that is quite right but I think what Christo means [word indistinct] is perfectly accurate. You have got 103 of the corporations that have joined the study. All of them have been talking about putting their house in order. All of them have been talking about doing the kinds of things that need to be done at great expense to themselves, let me add, in order to be able to make the thing work, in order to be able to sell the free enterprise system to their people, to give the people a stake in the very economy that they are working in.

[Fysh] Coming back to the fundamental problem, you have also got the unions to deal with. They don't like it. They may even say, in fact, that the only reason that you are now initiating a project like this is because your profit is being threatened, I mean that's a logical perception, Chris?

[Ball] Well, I think that that's possibly a negotiating position. I don't think its an accurate perception. I think that you must appreciate that business has been in the function of developing in people in South Africa

through a very long period of time and that is not merely black people, it is people [words indistinct]. We have to develop all of our people and take them through their careers in the organizations to bring all the talent that they have in them to the free enterprise system. Now what we have to do is to meet the need of the time which is partly a consequence of history and partly a consequence of the fact that we now have nonwhite talent available in the market in meaningful numbers ready for the first time to allow equalization of opportunity.

[Fysh] Christo, very briefly, you have got a hardening of attitudes, in fact this very report may even harden attitudes even more. Very quickly, what are we doing to do?

[Nel] We have seen a perception already in certain of the comments since yesterday saying that this is merely another attempt at perpetuating the system. Now, I think we can understand that type of skepticism at this stage. The report only was published yesterday or released yesterday, and I don't think people have had the opportunity to study it in detail. Once we have union members that have rejected it at this stage studying it in detail, they will notice that it's a very clear and honest attempt and drive from business to create an environment in which we can get this economic participation moving to the benefit of all.

[Fysh] All right, thanks very much for joining us tonight. Professor Nasser, just one final remark from you.

[Nasser] I think that the document presents a great deal of optimism and hope in times that are very dark and I think that if we all work together we have got a bright future.

[Fysh] Let's hope so. Thanks for joining us in the studio tonight and good luck.

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CSO: 3400/1980

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION IN MARCH--Pretoria, 11 Jun, SAPA--South Africa lost 682 citizens during March this year due to migration, compared with gaining 1,152 citizens in March last year. The Central Statistical Service reported in Pretoria today that 634 people immigrated and 1,316 people left the country during March. Foreign visitors to South Africa also slumped to 54,906 from 66,732 in March last year. More South African residents left on foreign visits: 39,025 compared with 36,450 in March last year. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

CALL FOR 16 JUNE PAID HOLIDAY--Johannesburg, 11 Jun, SAPA--Seventeen women's organizations have made a strong call for domestic workers to have a paid day off on 16 June, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto student disturbances, to enable them to be with their children. The organizations have made a special plea to women employers "who like their employees are mainly mothers, to understand and support their domestic workers desire to protect, to guide and to be with their children" on 16 June. The organizations also "appeal to the employers to domestic workers whose homes are in the rural areas to make it possible for them too to be with their families" on the day. Groups making the plea are: The Anglican Mothers Union, The Black Sash, The Catholic Association or Women in South Africa, The Catholic Women's League, The Christian Women's Movement, The Domestic Workers and Employers Project, The Grail, The Methodist Women's Auxiliary National Council of Women, The South African Council of Churches Women's Deck, The South African Domestic Workers Association, The Union of Jewish Women, The Women's Legal Status Committee, Women for Peace, Women of St Anne, and the YWCA of South Africa. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 11 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

RACIALLY BASED ADMISSION OPPOSED--Duban, 9 Jun, SAPA--The Committee of Technikon Principals has agreed in principle that admission to technikons /will be/ based solely on academic and not racial grounds, the Chairman Dr T. Shippey said in a press release today. At a meeting held in Durban last week it was also decided that admission rest in the hands of the technikon councils. "In essence, technikon education is vocationally directed which therefore implies the closest cooperation with commerce and industry," Dr Shippey said. This form of education is made difficult by dualism. According to legislation flowing from the Wiehahn report, the place of work had been opened without any race restriction. In contrast the theoretically training at technikons is offered on a basis of racial separation, he said. "This dual approach creates immense practical

problems and causes serious tension between commerce and industry on the one hand and the educational institutions on the other hand," Dr Shippey said. The committee unanimously decided that the viewpoints be submitted to the minister of national education. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

NEWCASTLE RESIDENTS REJECT REZONING--Newcastle, 8 Jun, SAPA--The white residents of Newcastle in Natal "totally rejected" an application by state-owned ISCOR /Iron and Steel Corp./ to rezone a white residential area of the town for Indian occupation, Mr Flip Schutte, the Conservative Party's spokesman for the area, said today. He said the proposed rezoning of Ncandu Park put an "Indian residential unit completely within the white group area of Newcastle and its totally irrational as the traditional Indian area is situated on the opposite side of the town." He said it was obvious ISCOR intended to further replace white employees with Indians. "It is a wellknown fact that the residents of Newcastle are conservative and is a further example of this government's weak-kneed attitude to the laws of the country. "White antagonism is symptomatic of a spirit of resistance to the National Party which is growing through the country," Mr Schutte said. "White residents totally reject ISCOR's devious attempt to further erode the Group Areas Act," he added. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 8 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

REPORT ON UNREST--Cape Town, 6 Jun, SAPA--Unrest should be viewed against the backdrop of frustration at exclusion from the governing process, the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, and the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr John Muir, said in a report today. "Implementation of the system of apartheid over many years has bred deep resentment in persons of colour and was undoubtedly the greatest single factor leading up to the outbreak of unrest in the Cape," they said. Their report arose out of the City Council's "call to dialogue" initiative of September last year in which views of civic and other community groups were canvassed. Township residents said "people of colour" had been forced by apartheid into "overcrowded and allegedly badly serviced" townships. "To the average township occupant it appears that while there is a constant escalation in rates and rentals this is accompanied by very little improvement in the general standard of living," residents said, according to the report. Government handling of the proposed march to Pollsmoor Prison in August last year "appeared to have actually triggered off the escalation of violence in the Cape Peninsula," in the view of many respondents. Declaration of a state of emergency had dampened unrest, but a "resurgence" began this year, mainly in townships. Council property had suffered damage of R278,375,15, mostly in smashed traffic lights and damaged electrical installations and equipment. /Text/ /Johannesubrg SAPA in English 2100 GMT 6 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

FIRMS FORCED TO LEAVE--The representatives of four South African firms have threatened litigation against the organizers of the "Posidhonia 86" maritime fair. The South African firms were forced to close their exhibits after having received telephone calls in which it was threatened that their pavilions would be blown up. According to the South African representatives, those who are responsible for the security of the Piraievs Ports Organizations' exhibition area (responsibility for security is held by private companies) would not undertake to protect the South Africans from any possible bombing attacks. Therefore, the South African exhibitors, whose participation had been announced in the fair's programs and whose pavilions had already been rented and prepared, were unable to participate. A statement released by the Merchant Marine Ministry yesterday stressed that the ministry was not in any way involved in the security of the exhibition area. The statement also made it clear, however, that the ministry's position "is the same as the government's perfectly clear position toward the South African and similar regimes." [Text] [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 6 Jun 86 p 3 NC] /12913

EAST LONDON COMMITTEE--In East London 19 organizations have formed an adhoc committee to fight the Le Grange bills. The organizations include the Black Sash, the United Democratic Front for the region, the Detainee Parents Support Committee, Mdantsane Residents' Association, the Release Mandela Campaign Committee, and the South African Allied Workers' Union. In a statement issued yesterday, the adhoc committee said it wanted to make it clear to all South Africans, but particularly people in the border regions, that the bills, if passed, will mean unchecked power being given to the police. The committee said South Africa was being placed in a permanent state of emergency, which it said was a violation of human rights. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/1957

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION'S DE BEER DISCUSSES SANCTIONS

MB111729 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 11 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, EPG, that spent several months in South Africa trying to find a way of ending the racial and political violence has reached a point of apparent despair. Fighting and killing has escalated in places such as Crossroads, the government is talking of reintroducing a state of emergency or even martial law, and the EPG has come down on the side of international economic sanctions against South Africa. Well, Anglo-American is one of the biggest corporations active in South Africa. Rick Wells asked its London executive director, Sac de Beer, how he reacted to the threat of sanctions.

[Begin recording] [De Beer] Well, naturally, with disappointment and with a resolve to do what one can to ensure that these sanctions are not more severe than is absolutely necessary.

[Wells] How far have the sanctions that have already been imposed taken their toll, do you think?

[De Beer] Well, there is no question that the step taken by the international banks 6 or 8 months ago, nearly a year ago now, has done severe damage to undermine confidence, it has pushed our currency down to very low levels, and above all, it has led to a capital flight from the country. So, that has been very damaging, but the other methods, the other sanctions, measures, which have been taken have not on the whole been very serious.

[Wells] You have admitted that the sanctions, even in the form that they have been imposed so far, are effective. Is it not, then, the only way of making the South African Government change its attitude toward apartheid?

[De Beer] It depends on what you mean by effective. I said that these sanctions have certainly been effective in hurting us. I am afraid I am not able to say that they have been effective in bringing the end of apartheid nearer, rather the contrary. I am afraid what they do is to make our government more recalcitrant and to slow down the pace of the reform that *has been going on.*

[Wells] But who is actually being hurt by these sanctions? You are talking as a member of the white business community.

[De Beer] Yes. I am not personally hurt. My salary hasn't gone down as a result, but what happens is that one of the companies I am chairman of, for example, has two-thirds the payroll that it used to have in happy times. So, that is 10,000 more unemployed people in South Africa. That is not entirely due to the sanctions, but the sanctions have contributed to that state of affairs.

[Wells] But, Bishop Tutu, for example, as a prominent antiapartheid leader and representative of black people in South Africa, has come out specifically for sanctions, then they would work. [sentence as heard]

[De Beer] I have very considerable respect for Archbishop Tutu and if I differ from him, I do so with all that respect. He is naturally entitled to a view. Archbishop Tutu has said that the black people in South Africa would welcome sanctions, but there is evidence in the other direction as I think he conceded. There have been at least two pretty scientific surveys which revealed that the majority of the black people of South Africa don't want sanctions. Certainly, Chief Buthelezi in the Inkatha movement which is representative of perhaps a quarter of black South Africans has come out firmly against sanctions. So, there are very much two views. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/1981

SOUTH AFRICA

EMERGENCY, FOREIGN REACTION LEADS TO FALL IN VALUE OF RAND

MB121515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA--Dealers and bank spokesmen who predicted only this morning that the rand would slide further were more right than they know. Gripped in a state of confusion as a result of the countrywide crackdown on anti-apartheiders, and the declaration of a state of emergency, the currency plunged in a day of high drama to as low as 35.45 at one stage and had barely recovered a point hours later around midday.

When yesterday the currency went to more than four rand to the British pound it seemed to John Citizen that the worst must surely have been reached.

But it was not to be--not as the mass detentions and state of emergency sent shock waves hammering through local and foreign exchanges.

The rand opened the day on 36.95 U.S. cents but dived to 35.55 as the mass arrests gathered steam. It then recovered only marginally to 36.10 at noon.

The rand seems now to be fast nearing the historic low of 34.75 U.S. cents in October last year and many informed commentators feel the current trend will continue down to well below that level.

At noon the financial rand was a paltry 21.25 U.S. cents after dropping to an all-time low of 19.88 during the morning's trading.

The Reserve Bank repeated this afternoon that the monetary authorities were not planning any drastic new currency regulations "in the near future."

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CSO: 3400/1981

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER, REPORT ASSESS EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Du Plessis Views Structural Unemployment

MB101214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0833 GMT 10 Jun 86

/Text/ Port Elizabeth, 10 Jun, SAPA--A dramatic upturn in the economy and sustained growth rate would not rapidly eliminate the problem of structural unemployment, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis said today.

At the opening of additional facilities on the 10th anniversary of the Emthonjeni trainig college in Port Elizabeth he said structural unemployment was a phenomenon found in developed and developing countries.

This resulted from, inter alia, prospective workers not having the skills required for gainful employment, an oversupply of labour and a shortage of entrepreneurs.

Mr du Plessis said it was particularly the severity of the economic downswing in the Eastern Cape that made the government give R600 million to alleviate the plight of the unemployed and a further 60 million for the training of the unemployed.

Indications were that between 25 and 30 percent of those trained had found employment, but it could be assumed that many failed to report back and others made themselves employable in the informal sector.

Mr du Plessis said he wanted to ask the sceptics how they would quantify the hope and joy of someone who had been unemployed and then given a job as a result of newly gained skills.

Workers needed to be trained and retrained to advance to higher levels or else there would be little room to accommodate new entrants on the labour market.

Report Sees 'Gloomy Future'

MB101756 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 10 Jun 86

/Text/ Cape Town, 10 Jun, SAPA--South African workers face a gloomy future with little prospect of a long-term improvement in the unemployment situation, according to the National Manpower Commission's 1985 annual report released this week.

According to the report, "the nature and scope of economic growth over the next number of years will not be sufficient to accommodate a satisfactory or adequate proportion of the new entrants to the labour market and, at the same time, combat existing unemployment."

"Unemployment in South Africa in its various manifestations already poses a serious problem and all indications are that it may even deteriorate in future."

The commission reports that registered unemployment during 1985 "increased very sharply" among all population groups, but that coloured and Asian workers were the worst affected.

Overall, the number of registered unemployed workers increased by 73 percent between November 1984 and November 1985.

The chairman of the commission, Dr H.J.J. Reynders, says in his accompanying remarks to the report, that a drop in the real earnings of workers during the past year inhibited economic development and growth and led to tension in the labour market.

The worsening economic crisis had been accompanied by a dramatic increase in the number of workers involved in strikes--240,000 in 1985 compared with 182,000 the previous year.

Although fewer strikes occurred, the number of "man-days" lost through work stoppages increased from 379,000 in 1984 to 678,000 in 1985.

Most of the strikes were centered around wage issues.

/12228
CSO: 3400/1965

NAAWU SHOP STEWARD: UNION WANTS SWEDISH COMPANY TO REMAIN

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 May 86 p 11

[Article by Peter Sandberg]

[Text] Goteborg--"We realize that the SKF [Swedish Ballbearing Works] is helping the apartheid regime through its taxes and production, but the plants are also our work. We do not want new investments, but we do want the SKF to stay, and we do not feel that this conflicts with the ANC's policy," says Daniel Dube, a shop steward at the SKF in South Africa.

The International Metalworkers Federation's World Council for the SKF is now meeting in Goteborg. Representatives from about 10 countries are debating various issues, among them the proper way of dealing with South Africa.

Goran Johansson, chairman of the Metalworkers Union at the SKF, says: "We have not been asked by our member organizations in South Africa to try to persuade the SKF to pull out completely. Nor can we tell them what to do. But if a request for action comes, we will support them as much as we possibly can."

Successes

The South African representatives at the meeting represent the NAAWU [National Automobile and Allied Workers Union], which is a union for automobile workers and metalworkers. That organization is a member of COSATU, the national confederation of black trade unions.

To some extent, it is the successes achieved by COSATU which have changed the picture of what can be done in South Africa.

"The ANC regards organized workers as one of the most important forces for pulling down the system of apartheid. One may well ask whether they will play the same role if they are completely out of work," says Daniel Dube.

Equal Pay

It is important for the NAAWU to work within its firms on behalf of equal pay, training for blacks, the opportunity to work at skilled jobs, and so on.

In this year's annual report, the SKF also says that the system of apartheid is an obstacle to South Africa's economic development.

The World Council is a union organization that was established to strengthen its unions in relation to the big multinational SKF firm.

There are equivalent world councils for the big automobile firms, including GM, Ford, Chrysler, Toyota, and Volvo.

Goran Johansson says: "A few years ago, I was quite pessimistic about the unions' chances for influencing multinational firms at the international level. The lack of unity among unions is still very troublesome, but we have also accomplished a great deal. Among other things, I feel that the SKF has become more sensitive to criticism from us."

Contacts

To a large extent, the idea behind the meeting in Goteborg is that shop stewards should develop personal contacts. The World Council functions as a very large informational organization, and it is important for people to know each other if the work is to proceed effectively.

Among the issues being discussed at the meeting are rationalization and new technology, different forms of company management in different countries, training, collective bargaining contracts, and so on.

Goran Johansson says: "Our activity is based on the premise that work should not be moved from one country to another. On the other hand, we do not involve ourselves in issues within a particular country. We would not appreciate it if people from France had opinions on where we ought to be producing something in Sweden, for example."

Environmental Issues

Environmental issues are one important area of cooperation, with information being exchanged on demands and achievements. It was reported from the FRG, for example, that success had been achieved there in reducing noise levels from various kinds of machinery.

New technology is another important area in which the conditions for worker training and participation currently differ in different countries.

The next meeting will presumably be held in the United States, where the SKF is about to undertake big structural efforts. The American representatives did not come to the meeting in Goteborg. They said they were staying away because of radioactive fallout from the Russian nuclear accident.

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CSO: 3650/205

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMAN VIEWS SANCTIONS, DANGERS OF IGNORING POLITICS

MB091841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 9 Jun 86

/Text/ London, 9 June, SAPA--A South African businessman and former PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ MP, Dr Zac de Beer, said in London today if sanctions impeded growth and caused economic regression they would aggravate the problems of the poor and cause anger and intransigence.

Dr De Beer, executive director of Anglo-American, told a meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society: "We would not want future South Africans to inherit an economic wasteland."

If international pressure went too far, he said, the response would be negative.

But he told the meeting that a negotiated agreement on a future constitution would only be possible when the ANC was unbanned and political prisoners were released.

"Failing such agreement, the scenario is one of escalating unrest and violence, low productivity and high unemployment, capital flight and a continuing brain drain, political polarisation on both sides and ultimately, after years of destruction, a revolution which may well be led by thoroughly undemocratic forces," he said.

"Disaster is certain if we continue to resist change."

Detailing South Africa's political history, he told the meeting: "Formerly, white domination was reprehensible but feasible. Increasingly now, it is impractical as well as indefensible."

He said the tricameral constitution had been supported by a large number of whites--including many businessmen--who had seen it as a step in the right direction.

"It proved to be nothing of the kind, and in fact was the trigger factor for much of the present unrest.

"At the same time the economy was suffering not only from the constraints of apartheid, but also from economic mismanagement--overspending by government, excessive money creation and high inflation--and some ordinary bad luck in the form of droughts and poor export markets," he said.

"Widespread disturbances undermined international confidence, our currency halved in value and international /banks/ refused to renew loans.

"So we moved into the present situation."

He said that for decades South Africa's business community had taken the view that politics could be ignored.

"The bitter lesson we have learned in these last few years is that one ignores politics as ones peril. Sooner or later, the consequence of wrong political policies will always be felt in the quality of one's life."

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CSO: 3400/1965

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INSOLVENCIES REPORTED--There has been another giant jump in the number of businesses going broke. Latest figures from the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show more than 1,000 people were declared insolvent in the first 3 months of this year, about 56 percent up on the first 3 months of 1985. The figure averages out to almost 15 every working day. In March alone this year, 320 individuals and private partnerships went under, the third highest figure this decade. Only during October and August last year were the insolvency figures higher. /Text/ /Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

RESERVE BANK REPORTS ASSETS, LIABILITIES--Pretoria, 6 Jun, SAPA--The total gold holdings of the SA Reserve Bank rose to R2,924,432,997 at the end of May from R2,600,855,939 at the end of April, the bank said in its monthly statement of assets and liabilities released in Pretoria today. Gold reserves were however valued at R719.57 per fine ounce compared with the valuation price of R638.13 at the end of April. Foreign bills fell to $7,268,464 from R57,054,582 on 30 April, foreign investments rose to R119,070,836 (R105,102,304), and other assets stood at R479,138,912 (R471,793,447). Total gold and foreign assets rose to R3,529,911,210 (R3,234,806,275). Notes in circulation rose to R4,315,705,668 (R4,150,148,730). Government deposits totalled R631,298,008, almost double the April sum of R329,848,987. Provincial administration deposits totalled R18,196,212 (R34,618,689). Bankers deposits totalled R634,955,786, down from R686,213,805. The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public less foreign assets was 50.8 percent, compared with 48.2 percent at the end of April. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 6 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/1965

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